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SECTION 30

SECTION 30
SERIALS 1296-1362

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U. S. Department of Justice

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 4-12-60

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HL*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
PROPOSED SPECIAL TOUR FOR ABA
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
MAY 16, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Gandy _____

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This morning (4/12/60) American Bar Association President John Randall telephoned me while in Washington for the day where he is scheduled to have a luncheon meeting with the Secretary of the Navy and his staff. I told Mr. Randall the Director had indicated a willingness to have a special tour Monday, May 16, for the ABA Board of Governors, their wives, and [redacted] Director of the Washington Office, and also kindly consented to receive the group in his office while here for the tour and be photographed with them.

Mr. Randall then brought up the subject of the possible luncheon with the Attorney General. He reiterated the previous statement reported in my memorandum of 4/4/60 (attached) that the idea of trying to have the Attorney General arrange a luncheon for the group would be solely predicated on the availability and willingness of the Director to join them. I told him this matter had been presented to the Director who would not be opposed if such a luncheon were arranged. Randall was elated and desired me to convey to Mr. Hoover his personal appreciation and stated this was one of the finest things that could happen to the group.

Randall was undecided as to whether he should directly approach the Attorney General or first sound out his close friend "Ed Walsh" the Deputy Attorney General. He said he and Judge Walsh had been on a number of joint engagements on behalf of the ABA and had become quite close. He concluded he would first approach Walsh to try to get some guidance.

Then Randall brought up the question of paying for the luncheon. He stated he assumed, although he did not know for sure, that the necessary funds for such a luncheon could probably not be furnished by the Department but would

Enclosure

52 MAY 20 1960
 Mr. Whitaker

EX 104

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Memorandum to Mr. Malone
RE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
PROPOSED SPECIAL TOUR FOR ABA
BOARD OF GOVERNORS, 5/16/60

have to come out of the Attorney General's personal funds. Randall then said this presented really no problem because he felt if the Attorney General would consent to have the luncheon, it should be subsidized by ABA; that it could be considered one of the ABA President's legitimate, justifiable public relations expenditures and consequently he handle it that way.

Finally, Randall mentioned the size of the Attorney General's dining room facilities. He figured there would be 18 or 20 ABA officials in the Board of Governors' group which would include one or two of the key Chicago headquarters staff members such as Executive Director Joe Stecher. He did not know how many of the Board of Governors would have their wives, but estimated perhaps 8 or 10. This would make an estimated total group of 20 to 30 from the ABA.

They certainly couldn't see that many in A.G.'s dining room.
Randall will be in Washington on business sometime next week (the week of 4/18/60) and wants me to have lunch for the purpose of firming up plans for May 16 when he hopes to have a definite answer regarding the luncheon. *B.C.*

ACTION:

Unless advised to the contrary, I will follow with Randall to firm up the arrangements in accordance with the approval given by the Director in the memorandum of 4/4/60.

V. K. ERE
4/13

John
4/13

eff
WV
Go

CAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED-1878

SECTION OF CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS
1959-1960

April 28, 1960

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230 PARK AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

John Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25 D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The officers and Council of the Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law extend to you a warm welcome on the occasion of your election to membership in the American Bar Association, and a cordial invitation to join the Section.

Membership in the Section entitles you to receive The Business Lawyer, a top-ranking quarterly publication containing up-to-the-minute information on current problems in the broad field of corporation, banking and business law and articles on practical business law problems. A recent cover page of The Business Lawyer is enclosed.

In addition, the activities of the many committees of the Section listed on the enclosed application card furnish numerous other advantages of membership.

By joining the Section before June 15, you will receive the April issue of The Business Lawyer in addition to the four regular issues.

In order that you may share with nearly 11,000 other members of the Association in the benefits of Section membership, we urge you to complete and return the enclosed application blank to our Executive Secretary, American Bar Center, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Sincerely yours,

MAY 5 1960

ENL:ns
Enc.

62 MAY 12 1960

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Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Ingram ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

Form - no
ack - C. R. R. Assoc.
for L. H. B. H.

94-1-262-1277

C. R. R. Assoc.

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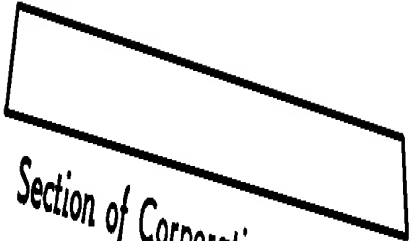
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ENCLOSURE

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 Executive Secretary
Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

INVITATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

THE SECTION OF CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS LAW
OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

cordially invites you to participate in the activities and benefits of the Section.

Application* of

Please Print or Type Name

.....
Number

Street

City

(ZONE)

State

*Check for \$5.00 for Section annual dues payable to American Bar Association should be mailed with this application to Farrington B. Kinne, Executive Secretary, Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law, American Bar Association, Chicago 37, Illinois.

★THE BUSINESS LAWYER, our quarterly periodical, is sent to all Section members. Each issue contains articles by leading lawyers on current legal problems in corporation, banking and business law.

★The Section's committees and activities are shown on the reverse side. If you wish to participate in the Section's work, please indicate your committee interest on the reverse hereof.

SECTION COMMITTEES

(You may check one committee in whose work you are especially interested)

- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Laws | <input type="checkbox"/> Trust Receipts, Conditional Sales Contracts and Chattel Mortgages |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Documents of Title | |

If employed full time in a corporate law department, please give name of corporation in full and your title to assure accurate Section roster listing.

The Business Lawyer

Vol. XV

April 1960

No. 3

Of the Section of Corporation, Banking and
Business Law of the American Bar Association

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/3/60

FROM : SAC, Albany (80-779) Attention:
Training and Inspection DivisionSUBJECT: OSMER C. FITTS
INFORMATION CONCERNING*American Bar Association*

ReBulet 3/24/60. 94-1-369-1285

Tactful inquiry at Brattleboro, Vt. reveals that FITTS is a prominent local attorney at Brattleboro, Vt., and is well known and regarded by other attorneys. He is a member of the Vt. Bar Association and Past President of the Vt. Bar Association. He also served honorably in the U. S. Army during World War II. His legal work entails work as Corporation Counsel for several manufacturing and insurance companies. The law firm operates under the name of FITTS and [redacted] his partner being [redacted] and [redacted] Also associated with the firm are [redacted] and [redacted] FITTS, in the past, was connected with the law firm of [redacted], reported to have been Attorney General of the U. S. during the Calvin Coolidge administration. CLARK C. FITTS, father of OSMER FITTS, was a practicing attorney in Brattleboro, Vt., and was well regarded.

d. APPROX 1902

Osmer C. FITTS is 58 years of age, married, and has no children. The address of his law firm is 16 High Street, Brattleboro, Vt. His residence address is 10 Chestnut Hill, Brattleboro, Vt.

I met Mr. FITTS at Brattleboro, Vt. on 3/29/60. He was most cordial. He discussed his recent trip to the American Bar Association meeting in Chicago, Feb. 1960, and of his pleasure at meeting Bureau representatives Inspector H. LYNN EDWARDS and SA KENNETH W. WHITTAKER. He has known SA [redacted] Resident Agent, Brattleboro, Vt., for twenty years. He indicated his high regard for Director Hoover and the work of the FBI.

2 - Bureau

1 - Albany

HAF:hmm

REC- 98

EX 109

94-1-369-1298
12 MAY 6 1960

51 MAY 16 1960

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Albany indices are negative regarding FITTS and the other members of his law firm. Additional contact will be made with FITTS to evaluate his potential as an SAC Contact.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/25/60

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*SUBJECT: ~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)~~
~~TRAINING MATTERS~~

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
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Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
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By letter dated February 25, 1960, SAC, Cincinnati, advised of two handbooks entitled ~~"Federal Grand Jury"~~ and ~~"State Grand Jury"~~ which were prepared under the auspices of the Section of Judicial Administration of the ABA. He suggested that copies of these booklets be obtained and distributed to all new Special Agents and to the field for use as training guides. Sample copies of these booklets were obtained, reviewed, and returned by letter to SAC, Cincinnati, dated 3/21/60.

The analysis of these handbooks (copies attached) reflects that they set forth the origin, history, procedure, and organization of both the State and Federal Grand Juries. They are well written and informative books which may be beneficial in acquainting new Agent personnel with the work of the grand juries on both the State and Federal level. Although time is being devoted at present to the training of new Agents in the work of the grand jury, it is felt that these books would be of some assistance in augmenting our training program in this area. In view of this H. L. Edwards, through his liaison with the ABA, inquired as to the possibility of obtaining a number of these handbooks for the Bureau's use.

On 4/21/60 Mr. [] Director, Washington Office of the ABA advised that he would be able to obtain approximately 100 copies of each of the above-described handbooks for the Bureau's use without charge.

These handbooks are now available and it is felt that one copy of each should be forwarded to each field office for use as training guides. (Proportionately more to the larger offices) Further, it is felt that the remainder of these handbooks should be distributed to the various reference libraries at the Seat of Government especially in the Training Section and a supply maintained as new Agents' training material.

- ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
- 1 - Mr. Edwards
 - 1 - Mr. Moran

EX 101

KWW:ejw
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MAY 6 1960

62 MAY 12 1960

American Bar Association

White
W

Rec'd 24
Rem. to D.P. for
of records

94-1-369-1299
2

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
RE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
TRAINING MATTERS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That approval be given for the distribution of these handbooks as outlined above.

2. If recommendation #1 is approved, these handbooks will be distributed by routing slip to all field offices.

OK
JPH
4/26

HLE
JPH

94-1-369-1299

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Handbook

Prepared
Under Auspices of the
SECTION OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
of the
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Handbook

Prepared
Under Auspices of the
SECTION OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
of the
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

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PREFACE

Clearly a "Government of the People, By the People, and For the People," as Abraham Lincoln tersely described the American form of government, requires the active participation of every citizen in at least two important civic duties, first, to exercise the voting privilege, second, to serve on juries. As Harlan Fiske Stone, late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said:

"Jury service is one of the highest duties of citizenship, for by it the citizen participates in the administration of justice between man and man and between government and the individual."

In time of peace no citizen can perform a higher duty than that of Grand Jury service. No body of citizens exercises public functions more vital to the administration of law and order. But, of course, when a citizen first serves as a grand juror, he has no clear idea of either the principles of law which control him in his actions as a grand juror, or indeed of the general nature of his functions and as to how he may best perform them. The court itself will be his sole authority, in its charge to the Grand Jury and in later instructions, as to these governing principles of law. This Handbook merely attempts to give the grand juror an understanding of the general nature of his functions, with some practical suggestions as to how best he can carry them out.

The Handbook has been prepared under the auspices of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association by the Federal judges named below. A separate Handbook for state grand jurors has also been prepared by a similar committee of state judges. After its original drafting and repeated revision by the judges listed below, a copy of this Handbook was placed in the hands of every Federal District and Circuit judge throughout the

PREFACE

United States, with the request that he submit his suggestions for its improvement. These suggestions, coming from all these Federal judges were then considered by the committee in charge, and the Handbook was revised in many particulars.

The Handbook will not be distributed directly to grand jurors. It is simply intended to aid Federal judges in providing Handbooks themselves for the information of grand jurors in their own jurisdictions. However, since, after revision by these judges, this Handbook may be used for distribution by them to their grand jurors, it is not written in technical legal language.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY HANDBOOK COMMITTEE:

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Hammond, Indiana

HONORABLE RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Chairman,
United States District Court,
Newark 1, New Jersey

FEDERAL GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

TO THE GRAND JUROR:

This handbook is intended for citizens like yourself who have been selected as members of the Federal Grand Jury but have not yet commenced their duties. This Handbook does not purport to state the principles of law that govern you as a Grand Juror. Its purpose is simply to give you a clearer understanding of the general nature of your functions, with some practical suggestions in that regard. You should go to your oath and to the Court itself for the sole authoritative statement of your powers, functions and duties as a Grand Juror. Moreover, the powers and duties of a Federal Grand Jury differ in many respects from those of a State Grand Jury. This is because the source of authority of the Federal Grand Jury is the Federal Constitution, plus the Federal laws and rules of the Federal Courts, while the source of authority of the State Grand Jury is the Constitution of the particular state where the Grand Jury sits, plus the laws and rules of court of that state. Thus the Federal Grand Jury has nothing to do with State crimes, and the State Grand Jury has nothing to do with Federal crimes, except as the same physical act may sometimes involve a crime of both kinds.

I. IMPORTANCE OF THE GRAND JURY

The powers and functions of Grand Juries differ widely from those of trial or petit juries. The petit jury actually tries the case and renders the verdict after hearing both sides. The Grand Jury does not try the case. The Grand Jury does not hear both sides. Its function is simply to hear witnesses as to a charge of crime by the federal government, and to determine whether or not the person or persons

FEDERAL GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

so charged should be brought to trial on such charges. One against whom a charge of Federal crime has been brought can waive his right to have the matter placed before a Grand Jury for decision before he can be tried on such charge. In several foreign countries persons suspected of a felony may be put on trial at the will of the government, or its prosecuting officer, without the added protection of having a body of citizens, such as the Grand Jury, finally decide whether such person should or should not be brought to trial.

The Grand Jury accuses those charged with crime by a formal written accusation called an indictment, which is submitted by the United States Attorney and voted by the Grand Jury when evidence is found to sustain the charge. In the unusual situation when an accusation is initiated by the Grand Jury itself, as a result of their own knowledge or observation or upon information from others, it is called a presentment or report to the court. A presentment contains the facts and circumstances which constitute the offense and is given to the court. A presentment alone cannot form the basis of a prosecution. It must be followed by an indictment. Thus a presentment is a direction that a form of indictment be submitted to the Grand Jury for action.¹ However, formal Federal presentments have now generally fallen into disuse.

The Grand Jury is both a sword and a shield of Justice—a sword because it is the terror of criminals, a shield because it is the protection of the innocent against unjust prosecution. But these important powers obviously create equally grave responsibilities to see that such powers are in no wise perverted or abused. With its almost limitless powers, a Grand Jury might, unless motivated by the highest sense of justice, find indictments not warranted by the evidence and thus become a source of oppression to our citizens. On the other hand, a Grand Jury might dismiss charges against those who should be proceeded against. The importance of its powers is emphasized by the fact that

1. See Note 1 in Appendix, page 21.

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it is a completely independent body, answerable to no one, save, under certain circumstances, the Court of which it is an arm.

II. ORIGIN OF GRAND JURY

Not only in theory, but in actual historical fact, has the importance of the Grand Jury been demonstrated. It had its origin more than seven centuries ago in England, from which, in large part, this country inherited its legal system. It was recognized in Magna Carta, granted by King John of England at the demand of the people in 1215 A.D., and some say its origin was even earlier. This power of the Grand Jury to protect the citizens from the despotic abuse of power has been repeatedly exerted not only in England, but in this country, and even before the Declaration of Independence. For instance, in New York City, in 1735, a colonial governor demanded that a Grand Jury find a formal criminal charge against the editor of a newspaper called the Weekly Journal, who had held up to scorn certain of the deeds of the royal governor. The Grand Jury denied this demand, and refused to indict.

However, these are the exceptions which prove the rule. As a rule, the Grand Jury is the source of indictments presented to it by the government, which, after approval by the Grand Jury, authorize the prosecution of those accused of crime. Such is the importance of the Grand Jury in its control of the initiation of prosecution for serious crime, as distinguished from petty offenses, that the authority of the Grand Jury is recognized in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of most of the states of the Union.

III. NATURE OF THE GRAND JURY

The accusing Body as to Serious Crimes

As above indicated the Federal Grand Jury is the body which has the right to determine whether a person shall be tried for serious federal crime, unless that person himself

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waives or gives up that right. This means that no one can be prosecuted for serious federal crime except by vote of the Grand Jury. Thus the citizens themselves, by this representative body of Grand Jurors, hold in their own hand the control of the federal maintenance of law and order throughout the country, through prosecution for crime. The importance of this power cannot be overestimated.

The above does not apply to minor crimes which may be initiated by the United States Attorney, without action by the Grand Jury, through a proceeding called an information signed by the United States Attorney. Indeed, were it not so, the Grand Jury might be so submerged with complaints that it could not perform its more important duties.

In performing its duties, the Grand Jury should bear in mind that it does not finally try the case. It only hears the evidence presented by the United States Attorney. Then the Grand Jury determines whether or not the evidence presented, without considering the defense, justifies an indictment, which is the formal charge of crime. If the evidence is sufficient, it votes an indictment, a "true bill," to be formally drafted by the United States Attorney. If not, the Grand Jury will vote "not a true bill."

Charges of crime may be brought to your attention in several ways: (1) by the Court, (2) by the United States Attorney, (3) from your own personal knowledge or from matters properly brought to your personal attention. In all these cases, the Grand Jury should have testimony or other evidence presented regarding a charge before taking action.

The bulk of your work will probably be concerned with charges brought to your attention by the Court or the United States Attorney. Here the defendants will probably have been held preliminarily on a charge by a United States Commissioner for action by the Grand Jury. The defendants will, therefore, either have given bail or be in custody, in default of bail, awaiting your action. Your action as to them should therefore be reasonably prompt and result in voting either for or against an indictment.

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On the other hand, as to matters brought to your attention otherwise, probably no form of indictment will have been drawn in advance by the United States Attorney. Under such circumstances, it would be wise to consult with the United States Attorney or the Court in advance of undertaking a formal investigation by the Grand Jury. They will have to be consulted in any event in order to obtain the aid of the authorities in drafting the proper form of indictment, if the Grand Jury decides that a person should have a criminal proceeding brought against him.

Thus you may investigate any situation to see if a federal crime has been committed, whether that situation is brought to your attention officially or unofficially, but your investigation must be *devoted solely to ascertaining if there is probable cause to believe that a Federal crime has been committed* and to reporting accordingly either by indictment or by informal presentment to be followed by indictment. You thus see that a Federal Grand Jury does not have the authority, which State Grand Juries may have, to investigate situations as to the conduct of public officials or institutions which they believe are subject to mere criticism but which do not amount to the commission of crime.² In addition, you must bear in mind that you can take action only upon federal crimes that have occurred or are triable within your district.

In order that the Grand Jurors may not be subjected to partisan secret influences, no one has the right to approach an individual member of the Grand Jury in order to persuade him that a certain indictment should or should not be found. Any such individual should be referred to the United States Attorney, in order that he may be heard by the Grand Jury as a whole. On the other hand, a citizen is at liberty to suggest to a member of the Grand Jury that a certain situation should be investigated by it to see if a federal crime has been committed.

2. See Note 2 in Appendix, page 21.

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You will further bear in mind that as a Grand Juror you are a public official with the duty to protect the public by enforcing the law of the land. Thus, even if perchance you should think a certain law unduly harsh, that should not influence your judgment in carrying out your duties as a Grand Juror. As a citizen, you have the right to endeavor to change the law. As a public official and Grand Juror, it is your duty to enforce the law as it exists.

IV. ORGANIZATION, OATH, OFFICERS

When you report for duty as a Grand Juror, the Presiding Judge will consider such excuses as may be presented. But, because of the great importance of your duty as a member of the Grand Jury and because it is a distinct honor to serve as a member of the Grand Jury, obviously you will not permit anything but a real emergency to stand in the way of your performing this outstanding civic duty.

When you report with the other members of your Grand Jury, you will be conducted to Court, where your Foreman—your presiding officer—and your Deputy Foreman will be selected. The Court will have them and you sworn in, under an oath which itself states your important powers and responsibilities. The oath to the Grand Jurors may be as follows:

“You do solemnly swear that, as Grand Jurors, you shall diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters, articles and things as shall be given to you in charge, and of all such other matters and things as shall come to your own knowledge touching this present service. The counsel of the United States, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret. You shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice. Neither shall you leave anyone unrepresented from fear, favor or affection, for reward, gain or the

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hope thereof, but shall present all things truly as they shall come to your knowledge. So help you God." ³

The oath may be administered separately to the Foreman and the Deputy Foreman and to the remaining Grand Jurors.

After you have been sworn, the Presiding Judge will advise you formally, and in greater detail, as to how to conduct these duties and the grave responsibilities that are yours. This address is called the "Charge to the Grand Jury." This charge by the Court, plus such other instructions as may be given you by the Court, are your controlling guide in your performance of your duties as a member of the Grand Jury. The United States Attorney will give you his advice, as a skilled official, as to how your duties should be performed. But, in the event of question, the Court will rule authoritatively on these matters, as before noted.

Upon receiving from the Court its "Charge to the Grand Jury," you will become a part of the Grand Jury. You will then be escorted to the Grand Jury Room, where you will prepare to hear the testimony and see documentary evidence, as presented by the United States Attorney, in the cases to be brought to your attention.

V. PROCEDURE

(a) Quorum

Of the total membership of twenty-three on a Grand Jury, a quorum of sixteen must always be present for the transaction of business. If less than this quorum exists, even for a moment, the proceedings of the Grand Jury must stop. Hence it is important that any Grand Juror who finds that an emergency interferes with his presence at a scheduled meeting of the Grand Jury should advise the Foreman of the Grand Jury promptly, in order to see if this

3. See Note 3 in Appendix, page 21.

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will prevent the Grand Jury from acting at all at that meeting. Again, even if a quorum be present, at least twelve must concur to find an indictment.

(b) Hearing Witnesses

Most of the work of the Grand Jury is concerned with hearing witnesses and determining the sufficiency of the evidence, in order to determine whether, considering that testimony alone without regard to defense testimony, an indictment is justified. When so proceeding, the United States Attorney will present and explain the charge to the Grand Jury and advise as to the witnesses to be called. The Grand Jury itself may call additional witnesses.

Those witnesses will be called one by one and sworn to tell the truth by the Foreman in a dignified, deliberate manner, indicative of the solemnity of the occasion. The witness will ordinarily be questioned first by the United States Attorney, then by the Foreman, and then, if desired, by other members of the Grand Jury, each of whom is free to ask all proper questions of any witness. But, as to what is a proper question, the advice of the United States Attorney should be requested, and, in the event of doubt, a ruling may be obtained from the Court.

A stenographer may be present to take down the proceedings, as may an interpreter, if needed. But, outside of the stenographer, the interpreter, the United States Attorney and the witness, no other person, save the Grand Jury itself, should be present.

Should a witness, when brought before the Grand Jury to testify, refuse to answer questions, this refusal must be carefully recorded. Then, accompanied by the United States Attorney, the Grand Jury may bring the matter before the Court, with a copy of the record, in order to obtain the ruling of the Court as to whether the answer may be compelled or not. This is because of the technical questions of law which are involved.

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You will note from the above that the defendant named in the criminal charge has not been heard as a witness, nor have any witnesses for him probably been called. This is because, as stated above, the Grand Jury does not try the merits of the case, but only the sufficiency of the evidence supporting the charge. However, the Grand Jury has the right to give the defendant the opportunity to appear before it. If the defendant is given this opportunity, and appears, he cannot be forced to testify, because of the provision in the constitution against self incrimination. Indeed, if the Grand Jury attempts to force him to testify, the indictment of the defendant may be nullified. Further, even if the defendant is willing to testify voluntarily, in order that it may be clear that he is testifying voluntarily, he should first be warned of his right not to testify, and should then sign a formal waiver before he does so testify. This last is his agreement not to rely upon his rights and to be prosecuted even though he testifies. The Grand Jury should be satisfied that he understands what he is doing.

Forcing a witness to testify or giving the defendant an opportunity to testify raises complicated legal questions. The advice of the United States Attorney and, if necessary, the authoritative ruling of the Court thereon should always be sought, if any such question arises. Further legal questions may arise as to whether certain evidence is proper. Here you must normally be guided by your legal adviser, the United States Attorney.⁴

Finally, bear in mind that neither a defendant nor an ordinary witness, when appearing before a Grand Jury, is entitled to have his counsel present in the Grand Jury Room. To do so would be unlawful.

(c) Determination to Indict or Dismiss

When the hearing of the witnesses on a certain charge is closed, all persons present, other than the Grand Jury, should leave the room. This is because only members of

⁴ See Note 4 in Appendix, page 21.

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the Grand Jury can be present when the Grand Jury deliberates or votes on a charge. If this is not done, an indictment may be nullified.

When the Grand Jury has heard all necessary or available witnesses, and all persons, except the Grand Jury have left the room, the Foreman will ask the Grand Jury to discuss and vote upon the question of whether a True Bill should be found on the charge. Every Grand Juror now has the right to comment on the evidence and his view of the matter. Thereafter, and only after each member has been given the opportunity to be heard the vote will be taken. No indictment can be found unless twelve members concur.

VI. THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

The United States Attorney generally acts through one or more Assistant United States Attorneys, who perform the functions incumbent upon the United States Attorney. Where the expression "United States Attorney" is used, it applies to any assistant or other official then performing the functions of the United States Attorney in relation to a Grand Jury.

The United States Attorney will be actively engaged before the Grand Jury in presenting one by one the formal charges and in calling the witnesses to support them. Since he is a public official, usually of experience in this work and of both intelligence and sincerity, he will naturally be the constant legal adviser to the Grand Jury. However, the best of advisers are sometimes in error. Thus, if a difference of opinion arises between him and the Grand Jury, the matter should be brought before the Presiding Judge for his ruling.

Finally, you will remember that neither the United States Attorney nor any of his assistants nor anyone else *may be permitted to be present while the Grand Jury is actually deliberating or voting on an indictment or presentment*. If this occurs, an indictment may be nullified.

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VII. SECRECY

Absolute secrecy concerning proceedings of the Grand Jury is enjoined by the obligation of your oath and the public interest.

Secrecy as to all Grand Jury proceedings, including not only action upon an indictment or presentment, but the fact that any such matter was considered or any witnesses called, is of the utmost importance. Thus only can the Grand Jurors themselves be protected from being subjected to pressure by persons who may be involved in the action of the Grand Jury. Thus only can persons be prevented from escaping while an indictment against them is under consideration. Thus only can witnesses before the Grand Jury be prevented from being tampered with or intimidated before they testify at the trial. Thus only can such witnesses be encouraged to give to the Grand Jury information as to the commission of crime. Thus only can an innocent person who has been improperly subjected to a charge, where no indictment has been returned, be saved the disgrace attendant upon the making of such a charge. To achieve the above protection for the Grand Jury, for the individuals involved, including the witnesses, and for the citizens at large, the pledge of secrecy is paramount and permanent.

No more need be said as to the importance of a Grand Juror's not communicating to his family, to his friends, to the press, to anyone, that which transpires in the Grand Jury Room. The only time he may do so is when, after a full hearing of all concerned, the Court itself orders such disclosure, to do justice.⁵

VIII. PROTECTION OF GRAND JURORS

The secrecy to which Grand Jurors are sworn is of itself one of the major sources of protection of the members of the Grand Jury.

5. See Note 5 in Appendix, page 22.

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The Grand Jury is further protected by being a completely independent body, answerable to no one save, on occasion, the Court itself. No inquiry may be made to learn what a Grand Juror said or how he voted. The law gives a Grand Juror practically complete immunity for his official acts—acts within the authority of the Grand Jury—regardless, for instance, of the ultimate result on an indictment returned by the Grand Jury. With this complete protection for their official acts, it is obviously vital that our Grand Jurors should be citizens of unquestioned integrity and of high character.

IX. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Attend the sessions of the Grand Jury regularly. Not only each of your fellow-jurors, but the public is counting on you to do your job well.

Pay close attention to the testimony given and the evidence presented. The reputation or freedom of someone depends upon what is being told.

Be courteous to the witnesses and to your fellow-jurors. Don't try to monopolize the hearing or the deliberations.

In fixing the time and place of your meeting, consider the convenience of the public and the witnesses, as well as of yourselves and the United States Attorney.

The foreman should administer the oath to witnesses in an impressive manner in order that the witnesses will realize that the hearing is a serious judicial proceeding and that they are required to tell the truth.

Wait until the United States Attorney has finished before asking questions of a witness. It often happens that the evidence you are seeking will be brought out.

Listen to the evidence and the opinions of your fellow-jurors, but don't be a rubber stamp. Be independent but not obstinate.

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All jurors have an equal voice in determining upon an indictment. Each juror has the right to state his reasons for his views.

Be absolutely fair—you are acting as a judge. Because of the secrecy of the hearing, no one else may inquire into what you have done.

Express your opinion, but don't be dictatorial. Every juror has a right to his own opinion. You may try to persuade another juror, but do not try to force him to change his mind and agree with you. He might be right.

Don't keep silent when the case is under discussion and first talk about it after a vote has been taken.

A reckless Grand Jury can do as much harm to the community and to law enforcement as a weak Grand Jury.

Don't investigate matters out of the province of the Grand Jury, or merely because someone suggested an investigation, without sufficient information or merely because it would be an interesting matter to investigate.

Don't discuss cases with your fellow-jurors outside of the jury room.

It is of great importance that your attendance be regular and on time. If you are unable to attend the session or desire to be excused, ask permission. The unexpected lack of a quorum causes a great loss of time and money to the individual jurors as well as to the authorities and witnesses.

When considering undertaking any special investigation, it is wise to consult the United States Attorney beforehand, so that he may arrange routine business accordingly and advise you as to other matters bearing upon such an investigation.

Each juror has a duty and responsibility equal to yours. Each juror is entitled to be satisfied with the evidence before being called upon to vote. Although your mind may

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be made up, if others wish to pursue the matter further, you have no right to dismiss the witness or shut off proper discussion.

Your membership on the Grand Jury is a high honor. You are among a relatively small number of citizens of your community who are chosen to serve on the Grand Jury. This should therefore mean devoted, responsible participation in performance of Grand Jury duty.

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therefore may not be successfully challenged on the ground that they are not supported by adequate or competent evidence. *Costello v. United States*, 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956).

Note 5. See *United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.*, 310 U.S. 150, 234, 60 S.Ct. 811, 84 L.Ed. 1129 (1940); *Goodman v. United States*, 9 Cir., 108 F.2d 516 (1939); *United States v. Smyth*, 104 F.Supp. 283 (D.C.N.D.Cal.1952). See also *United States v. Procter & Gamble Company*, 356 U.S. 677, 78 S.Ct. 983, 2 L.Ed.2d 1077 (1958).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Section on Judicial Administration acknowledges with thanks its indebtedness to the many courts and Grand Jury associations which have furnished it with their source material. The Assistance of Columbia University School of Law in some technical matters is also acknowledged.

INQUIRIES

Further inquiries in regard to this Handbook may be made to:

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STATE GRAND JURY

Handbook

Prepared
Under Auspices of the
SECTION OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
of the
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

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3 11 1-21-1917

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PREFACE

When a citizen first serves as a grand juror, he has no clear idea of either the principles of law which control him in his actions as a grand juror, or indeed of the general nature of his functions and as to how he may best perform them. The court itself will be his sole authority, in its charge to the Grand Jury and in later instructions, as to these governing principles of law. This Handbook merely attempts to give the grand juror an understanding of the general nature of his functions, with some practical suggestions as to how best he can carry them out.

The Handbook has been prepared under the auspices of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association by the committee named below. A separate Handbook for Federal grand jurors has also been prepared similarly by a committee of Federal judges. After its original drafting and repeated revision by the judges listed below, a copy of this Handbook was placed in the hands of every State judge throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico, in charge of grand juries, with the request that he submit his suggestions for its improvement. These suggestions, coming from all these State judges, were then considered by the committee in charge, and the Handbook was revised in many particulars. Meanwhile, the Conference of Chief Justices has formally commended the Committee for its important work and endorsed the distribution of the Handbook to every appropriate State judge.

This Handbook is simply intended to aid State judges in providing handbooks themselves for the information of grand jurors in their own jurisdictions. However, since,

PREFACE

after revision by these judges, this Handbook will be distributed by them to their grand jurors, it is not written in technical legal language.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK COMMITTEE

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STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

I. IMPORTANCE OF THE GRAND JURY

This Handbook is intended for citizens who have been selected as members of the Grand Jury, and are about to report at the Court House to carry out their duties in that regard.

Clearly a ". . . government of the people, by the people, and for the people," as Abraham Lincoln tersely described the American form of Government, requires the active participation of every citizen in at least two important civic duties, first to exercise the voting privilege, second to serve on juries. As Harlan Fiske Stone, late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said:

"Jury service is one of the highest duties of citizenship, for by it the citizen participates in the administration of justice between man and man and between government and the individual."

In time of peace no citizen can perform a higher duty than that of Grand Jury service. No body of citizens exercises public functions more vital to the administration of law and order.

The powers and functions of Grand Juries differ widely from those of trial or petit juries. The petit jury actually tries the case and renders the verdict after hearing both sides. The Grand Jury does not try the case. The Grand Jury does not hear both sides. Its function is simply to hear witnesses as to a charge of crime by the State, and to determine whether or not the person or persons so charged should be brought to trial on such charges.

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The Grand Jury is both a sword and a shield of Justice—a sword, because it is the terror of criminals, a shield, because it is the protection of the innocent against unjust prosecution. These important powers obviously create equally grave responsibilities to see that such powers are in nowise perverted or abused. With its extensive powers, a Grand Jury might, unless motivated by the highest sense of justice, find indictments not warranted by the evidence and thus become a source of oppression to our citizens. On the other hand, a Grand Jury might dismiss charges against those who should be proceeded against. The importance of its powers is emphasized by the fact that it is an independent body answerable to no one except the court itself.

II. ORIGIN OF GRAND JURY

Not only in theory, but in actual historical fact, the importance of the Grand Jury has been demonstrated. It had its origin more than seven centuries ago, in England, from which, in large part, this country inherited its legal system. It was recognized in Magna Carta granted by King John of England at the demand of the people in 1215 A.D., and some say its origin was even earlier. This power of the Grand Jury to protect the citizens from the despotic abuse of power has been repeatedly exerted not only in England, but in this country, even before the Declaration of Independence. For instance, in New York City, in 1735, a Colonial Governor demanded that a Grand Jury find a formal criminal charge against the editor of a newspaper called *The Weekly Journal*, who had held up to scorn certain of the deeds of the Royal Governor. The Grand Jury denied this demand, and refused to indict. Many similar instances could be cited.

However, such cases are exceptional. As a rule the Grand Jury is the source of indictments which authorize the prosecution of those accused of crime. Such is the importance of the Grand Jury in its control of the initiation of prosecutions for serious crime, as distinguished from

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petty offenses, that the authority of the Grand Jury is recognized in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitutions of most of the states of the Union.

III. NATURE OF THE GRAND JURY

(a) The Accusing Body as to Serious Crimes

As above indicated, the Grand Jury in general is the principal body which has the right to determine whether a person shall be tried for serious crime unless that person himself waives, or gives up, that right.¹ This means that no one can be prosecuted for serious crime in most of the States, except by vote of the Grand Jury. Thus the citizens themselves, by this representative body of Grand Jurors, hold in their own hand the control of the maintenance of law and order throughout the country, through prosecution for crime. The importance of this power cannot be overestimated.

The above does not apply to minor crimes and traffic violations, which may be initiated only by the prosecuting authorities, without action by the Grand Jury, through proceedings often called informations or accusations. Indeed, were it not so, the Grand Jury would be so submerged with complaints that it could not perform its more important duties. Of course, in those states where Grand Jury action is not requisite, the prosecuting authorities themselves initiate all criminal charges.

In performing its duties, the Grand Jury should bear in mind that it does not finally try the case. It hears only the evidence presented by the prosecuting authorities. The Grand Jury then determines whether or not the evidence presented, without considering the defense, justifies an indictment, which is a formal charge of crime, according to the legal principles of which the presiding judge and prosecuting officer will advise you. If the evidence is sufficient, it votes an indictment, "a true bill," to be formally drafted by

1. See Note 1 on page 22.

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the prosecuting authorities. If not, the Grand Jury will vote "not a true bill," or "ignoramus."

Charges of crime may be brought to your attention in several ways: (1) by the Court, (2) by the prosecuting authority, and except in one or two states (3) from your own personal knowledge, or from matters properly brought to your personal attention, (4) by private citizens heard by the Grand Jury in formal session, with the Grand Jury's consent.

The bulk of your work will probably be concerned with charges falling within classes (1) and (2) above. Here the defendant will probably have been held preliminarily on a charge by a committing Magistrate for action by the Grand Jury. The defendant will therefore either have given bail or be in custody, in default of bail awaiting your action. Your action should therefore be reasonably prompt, and result in voting either for or against an Indictment. As to matters brought to your attention in classes (3) and (4) above, emanating directly or indirectly from the Grand Jury itself, it would be wisest to consult with the prosecuting officer or the Court, in advance of undertaking a formal investigation by the Grand Jury. In any event, you will have to consult with them in the end, if the Grand Jury decides that a person should be proceeded against criminally, in order to obtain the aid of the authorities in drafting the proper form of Indictment. In most states this type of Grand Jury investigation will concern persons not then in custody. In the event you vote a true bill, indictment or presentment against such person, such indictment or presentment should be endorsed by you as "secret"—not to be given publicity until released by the Court.

In order that the Grand Jurors may not be subjected to partisan secret influences, no one has the right to approach an individual member of the Grand Jury in order to persuade him that a certain Indictment should, or should not, be found. Any such individual should be referred to the prosecuting officer, in order that he may be heard by the

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Grand Jury as a whole. On the other hand, a citizen is at liberty to apply to the Grand Jury for permission to appear before it in order to suggest or urge that a certain situation should be investigated by it.

You will further bear in mind that as a Grand Juror you are a public official, with the duty of protecting the public by enforcing the law of the land. Thus even if, perchance, you should think a certain law unduly harsh, that should not influence your judgment in carrying out your duties as a Grand Juror. As a citizen you have the right to endeavor to change the law. As a public official and Grand Juror it is your duty to enforce the law as it exists.

(b) Grand Jury as an Investigatory Body

In addition to the duty of the Grand Jury to hear evidence and decide whether formal criminal charges should be proceeded with, the Grand Jury in many states has the additional important duty of making investigations on its own initiative, which it can thereafter report to the Court in what is called a Presentment or Report. Thus a Grand Jury may investigate how officials are conducting their public trust, and make investigations as to the proper conduct of public institutions, such as prisons and hospitals. This gives it the power to inspect such institutions, and if desired, to call before them those in charge of their operations, and other persons who can testify in that regard. If as a result of such an investigation the Grand Jury finds that an improper condition exists, it may recommend a remedy.

On the other hand, there are distinct limitations as to what a Grand Jury may do in the course of such investigations and in its Report or Presentment. Specifically, "a Grand Jury cannot forage at will upon any whim it may entertain." It can only investigate such matters as are within its jurisdiction, geographic and otherwise. Nor, save in a few States, can a Grand Jury in such a Presentment specify individuals as being personally responsible for the conditions which it criticizes. This is because such a Pre-

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presentment gives the individual criticized no opportunity to give his reply thereto, as he could were this criticism to be the subject of an Indictment for crime. Further, the Grand Jury should bear in mind that both in these investigations and as to indictments, the duty of secrecy is paramount.

In addition, in some States Grand Juries are assigned additional functions by statute. Both because of this, and because of the above and other important legal principles governing Presentment, it is advisable for any Grand Jury, which is considering the initiation of an investigation that may result in a Presentments, to consult the prosecuting officer and the Court before undertaking such an investigation.²

IV. ORGANIZATION. OATH. OFFICERS

When you report for duty as a Grand Juror, the presiding Judge will consider such excuses as may be presented. But because of the great importance of your duty as a member of the Grand Jury, and because it is a distinct honor to serve as a member of the Grand Jury, obviously you will not permit anything but a real emergency to stand in the way of your performing this outstanding civic duty. You will already have been properly selected as a qualified Grand Juror when you read this, but the Court will be glad to advise you with regard to exemption from service if you so desire.

When you report with the other members of your Grand Jury, you will be conducted to Court, where your Foreman—your presiding officer—and your Deputy Foreman or Assistant will be selected. The Court will have them and you sworn in, under an oath which itself states your important powers and responsibilities.

In view of the fact that the form of the Grand Jurors' Oath differs in certain of its formalities in various jurisdictions, it will not be quoted in full, but its essential por-

2. See Note 2 on page 22.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

tion, which is believed to be the same throughout the 48 states, comprises the following:

"The counsel of the State of _____, your fellows' and your own you shall keep secret; you shall present no person through envy, hatred, malice, or ill will, neither shall you leave anyone unpresented through love, fear, favor or affection or for any hope or promise of reward."

After you have been sworn, the presiding Judge will advise you formally, and in greater detail, as to how to conduct these duties and the responsibilities that are yours. This address is called "The Charge to the Grand Jury." This charge by the Court, plus such other instructions as may be given you by the Court, are your controlling guide. The prosecuting officer will also give you his advices, as a skilled official, as to how your duties should be performed. But in the event of question, the Court will rule authoritatively on these matters. You will note that this Handbook does not purport to state the principles of law that govern you as a Grand Juror. Its purpose is simply to give you a clearer understanding of the general nature of your functions, with some practical suggestions as to carrying out such functions. You should go to your oath and to the Court itself for the sole authoritative statement of your powers, functions and duties as Grand Juror.

Upon receiving from the Court its "Charge to the Grand Jury" you will become a part of the Grand Jury. You will then be escorted to the Grand Jury Room, where you will prepare to hear the testimony, and see the documentary evidence, as presented by the prosecuting officer, in the cases to be brought to your attention.

V. PROCEDURE

(a) Quorum³

A Grand Jury consists of (see note below) members; of the total membership not less than (see note below) must

3. This varies depending on the particular state. See Note 3 on page 23.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

always be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If less than this quorum exists, even for a moment, the proceedings of the Grand Jury must stop. Hence it is important that any Grand Juror who finds that an emergency interferes with his presence at a scheduled meeting of the Grand Jury, should advise the Grand Jury Clerk promptly, in order to see whether his absence will prevent the Grand Jury from acting at all at that meeting.

Again, even if a quorum is present, a mere majority of those present is not sufficient, either to vote a True Bill or against an Indictment.

(b) Hearing Witnesses

Most of the work of the Grand Jury is concerned with hearing witnesses and determining the sufficiency of the evidence, in order to determine whether, considering that testimony alone without regard to defense testimony, an indictment is justified. When so proceeding, the prosecuting officer will present and explain the charge to the Grand Jury, and advise as to the witnesses to be presented, either voluntarily, or at the request of the prosecuting officer or the Grand Jury, or under order of subpoena from the Grand Jury or the Court. Indeed the Grand Jury itself may insist on the calling of additional witnesses.

These witnesses will be called one by one and sworn to tell the truth by the Foreman or a Grand Juror designated for the purpose, in a dignified, deliberate manner, indicative of the solemnity of the occasion. The witness will ordinarily be questioned first by the prosecuting officer, then by the Foreman, and then, if desired, by other members of the Grand Jury, each of whom is free to ask all proper questions of any witness. But as to what is a proper question the advice of the prosecuting officer should be requested, and in the event of doubt, a ruling may be obtained from the Court.

All questioning should be impartial and objective, without indicating any viewpoint on the part of the questioner.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

A stenographer, if legally authorized, may be present to take down the proceedings, as may an interpreter, if needed. But outside of the prosecuting officer, the stenographer, the interpreter, and the witness, no other person, save the Grand Jury itself, should be present.⁴

Should a witness, when brought before the Grand Jury to testify, refuse to answer questions, this refusal must be carefully recorded. Then accompanied by the prosecuting officer, the Grand Jury may bring the matter before the Court, with a copy of the record, in order to obtain the ruling of the Court as to whether the answer may be compelled or not. This probably involves the technical question of whether the question asked violates the witness' constitutional freedom from self-incrimination. If it does, the witness cannot be compelled to answer. If it does not, the Court will order the witness to answer, and if he fails to do so, will order the witness held, or tried, for contempt of court.

You will note from the above that the defendant named in the criminal charge has not been heard as a witness, nor have any witnesses for him probably been called. This is because, as stated above, the Grand Jury does not try the merits of the case, but only the sufficiency of the evidence supporting the charge. However, the Grand Jury has the right to offer the defendant the opportunity to appear before it. This is not usually done and should not be done unless the Grand Jury really feels that it is desirable. If the defendant is given this opportunity, and appears, he cannot be forced to testify because of the constitutional provisions above alluded to. Indeed, if the Grand Jury attempts to force him to testify, the indictment of the defendant may be nullified. Further, even if the defendant is willing to testify voluntarily, in order that it may be clear that he is testifying voluntarily, he should first be warned of his right not to testify, and should then sign a formal waiver of his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination before he does so testify. This last is his agreement

4. See Note 4 on page 23.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

not to rely upon the above constitutional right, and to be prosecuted even though he testifies, and the Grand Jury should be fully satisfied that he understands what he is then doing.

From the above, it is clear that the matter of forcing a witness to testify, or of giving the defendant an opportunity to testify, raises complicated legal questions. The advice of the prosecuting officer and the ruling of the Court thereon should be sought if any such question arises.

Further legal questions may arise as to whether certain evidence is proper. The law of Evidence is technical, and here you must be guided by your legal adviser, the prosecuting officer or by the Court.

Finally, bear in mind that neither a defendant nor an ordinary witness, when appearing before a Grand Jury, is entitled to have his counsel present in the Grand Jury Room. To do so would be unlawful.

(c) Determination to Indict or Dismiss

When the Grand Jury has heard all necessary or available witnesses, and all persons except the Grand Jury have left the room, the Foreman will ask the Grand Jury to discuss and vote on the question of whether a True Bill should be found on the charge. Every Grand Juror now has the right to comment on the evidence and his view of the matter. Thereafter, and only after each member has been properly heard, the vote will be taken. No indictment can be found unless the required number of (12) members concur.

Similar proceedings are taken when the matter to be discussed is not a formal charge or Indictment, but a Presentment, as noted above—the result of an investigation into public affairs with which the Grand Jury has concern, but which do not constitute a formal charge of crime.

When the hearing of the witnesses on a certain charge is closed, all the above persons present, other than the Grand Jury, should leave the room. Only the members of the

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

Grand Jury can be present when the Grand Jury deliberates or votes on a charge. If this is not done, an Indictment may be nullified.

VI. PROSECUTING OFFICER

The prosecuting officer will be actively engaged before the Grand Jury in presenting one by one the formal charges, and in calling the witnesses to support them. Since he is a public official, usually of experience in this work, and of both intelligence and sincerity, he will naturally be the constant legal adviser to the Grand Jury.

However, the best of advisers sometimes are in error. Thus if a difference of opinion arises between him and the Grand Jury, the matter should be brought before the presiding judge for his ruling.

Finally, you will remember that neither the prosecuting officer nor any of his assistants, nor anyone else, may be permitted to be present while the Grand Jury is actually deliberating or voting on an Indictment or Presentment. If this occurs, an indictment may be nullified.

VII. SECRECY

Secrecy as to all Grand Jury proceedings, including not only action upon an Indictment or Presentment, but the fact that any such matter was considered or any witnesses called, is of the utmost importance. Thus only can the Grand Jurors themselves be protected from being subjected to pressure by persons who may be involved in the action of the Grand Jury. Thus only can persons be prevented from escaping while an Indictment against them is under consideration. Thus only can witnesses before the Grand Jury be prevented from being tampered with, or intimidated, before they testify at the trial. Thus only can such witnesses be encouraged to give the Grand Jury information as to the commission of crime. Thus only can an innocent person who has been improperly subjected to a charge, but

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

where the Indictment has been dismissed, be saved the disgrace attendant upon the making of such a charge. Note that to achieve the above protection for the Grand Jury, for the individuals involved, including the witnesses, and for the citizens at large, this pledge of secrecy is paramount and permanent.

No more need be said as to the importance of a Grand Juror's not communicating to his family, to his friends, to anyone, that which takes place in the Grand Jury Room. The only time he may do so is when, after a full hearing of all concerned, the Court under certain circumstances itself orders such disclosure, in order to do justice.⁵

VIII. PROTECTION OF GRAND JURORS

The secrecy to which Grand Jurors are sworn is of itself one of the major sources of protection of the members of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury is further protected by being an independent body answerable to no one except the Court itself. No inquiry may be made to learn what a Grand Juror said or how he voted. The law gives a Grand Juror complete immunity for his official acts within the authority of the Grand Jury regardless, for instance, of the ultimate result on an indictment returned by the Grand Jury. The one apparent exception to this is, if he himself testifies before the Grand Jury to the commission of a crime, and his testimony is perjured. With this complete protection for their official acts, it is obviously vital that our Grand Jurors should be citizens of unquestioned integrity and of high character.

IX. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Attend the sessions of the Grand Jury regularly; not only each of your fellow jurors, but the public, is depending on you to do your job well.

5. See Note 5 on page 23.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

Pay close attention to the testimony given and the evidence presented; the reputation or freedom of someone depends on what is being told.

Be courteous to the witnesses and to your fellow jurors; do not try to monopolize the hearing or the deliberations.

In fixing the time and place of your meeting, consider the convenience of the public and the witnesses, as well as of yourselves and the prosecuting official.

The oath should be administered to witnesses in an impressive manner, so that they will realize that it is a serious, judicial hearing, and that they must tell the truth.

Wait until the prosecuting officer has finished, ordinarily, before asking questions of a witness. It usually happens that the evidence you are seeking will be brought out.

Listen to the evidence and the opinions of your fellow jurors, but don't be a rubber stamp.

Be independent, but not obstinate.

Be absolutely fair—you are acting as a judge. Because of the secrecy of the hearing, no one else may inquire into what you have done.

All jurors have an equal voice in determining on an indictment. Each juror has the right to state his reasons for his views.

Express your opinion, but don't be dictatorial. Every juror has a right to his own opinion. You may try to persuade another juror, but do not try to force him to change his mind and agree with you. He might be right.

Do not keep silent when the case is under discussion, and begin to talk about it after a vote has been taken.

A reckless Grand Jury can do as much harm to the community and to law enforcement as a weak Grand Jury.

Do not investigate matters out of the province of the Grand Jury, or merely because someone suggested an in-

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

vestigation, without sufficient information, or merely because it would be an interesting matter to investigate.

Do not discuss cases with your fellow jurors outside of the jury room.

It is of great importance that your attendance be regular and on time. If you are unable to attend the session, or desire to be excused, ask permission. The unexpected lack of a quorum causes a great loss of time and money to the individual jurors as well as to the authorities and witnesses.

When considering undertaking any special investigation, it is wise to consult the prosecuting official beforehand, so that he may arrange routine business accordingly and advise you as to other matters bearing on such an investigation.

Each juror has a duty and responsibility equal to yours. Each juror is entitled to be satisfied with the evidence before being called upon to vote. Although *your* mind may be made up, if others wish to pursue the matter further, you have no right to dismiss the witness or shut off proper discussion.

Your membership on the Grand Jury is a high honor. You are among a relatively small number of citizens of your community who are chosen to serve on the Grand Jury. This should therefore mean devoted, responsible participation in performing Grand Jury duty.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

SUPPLEMENT

This Handbook has been prepared under the auspices of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association. A separate Handbook for Federal Grand Jurors has also been prepared similarly by a committee of Federal judges.

This supplement is added solely for the understanding of the judges and is not intended to be a part of the Handbook when distributed to Grand Jurors.

This Handbook has no official status or authority, but is intended for the use of judges in the various states to aid them in the preparation of Handbooks for the instruction of Grand Jurors in their own jurisdiction. However, since after such revision and approval by the judges the Handbook will be distributed by them to their Grand Jurors, it is not written in technical, legal language.

While the general principles underlying the functions and powers of a Grand Jury are fairly uniform throughout the United States, the laws of the States in that regard differ in certain details. It would thus be impracticable in the text of a simple outline of practical procedure, such as this Handbook, to allude to these varying legal details. The language used herein must be understood as being intended to be changed wherever it is not appropriate for the jurisdiction concerned. For example, where a general term such as "prosecuting officer" is used, it is expected that he will, in the Handbook used by the Grand Jurors, be designated as "district attorney", "state's attorney", or some other title, to conform to local practice. Similarly, where reference is made to the number of members constituting a quorum, and the number of members necessary to indict, it is intended that the proper figure for each jurisdiction will, where necessary be inserted. Certain notes, collated hereinafter, instance some of these differences. These notes, not intended to be all-inclusive, were prepared through the courtesy of the faculty and students of Columbia University Law School.

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

This Handbook is therefore offered to the judges for supplementation and revision by them to fit their local needs in accordance with their own laws and regulations, for ultimate distribution to Grand Jurors themselves.

LEGAL NOTES ON GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

Note 1. Dual Grand Jury System. Both Connecticut and Michigan have a dual Grand Jury System. Both have the usual Grand Juries. In addition, Connecticut also has a prosecuting Grand Juror, elected by a town, who exercises powers tantamount to a "one man" Grand Jury. Conn.Gen.Stat. Revision 1949, §§ 507, 7569, 7572.

In Michigan a magistrate may also file criminal accusations as a "one man" Grand Jury, Michigan Comp. Laws 1948, Sec. 767.3, since the present Michigan Constitution does not require Indictment by Grand Jury as to criminal offenses. The "one man" Grand Jury came into being in 1917, on recommendation of the Michigan State Bar Association, and has been in general use ever since. The ordinary 23 man Grand Jury has also at times been used primarily for the purpose of investigating widespread corruption.

Note 2. That Federal Grand Juries, as distinguished from State Grand Juries, do not have the power of the latter to investigate public institutions or the actions of public officials, where they have no reason to believe that a crime has been committed, compare *United States v. Smyth*, 104 F.Supp. 283 (D.C.N.D.Cal.1952) and *Application of United Electrical etc.*, 111 F.Supp. 858 (D.C.S.D.N.Y.1953) with *State of Florida ex rel. Brautigam v. Interim Report of Grand Jury*, 93 So.2d 99 (Fla.1957). All these cases contain carefully considered statements of the principles governing Federal and State Grand Juries, particularly with regard to the limitations on their power to make Presentments. As to the differing viewpoint concerning the right of Grand Juries in Presentments to criticize specific individuals compare *Application of United Electrical etc.*, supra,

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

and *In re Wilcox*, 153 Misc. 761, 276 N.Y.S. 117, 126, with *In re Camden County Grand Jury*, 10 N.J. 23, 89 A.2d 416 (Sup.1952). Indeed, if the investigation clearly shows the commission of a crime, its result should be an Indictment, not a Presentment. *Appeal of Messano*, 16 N.J. 142, 106 A.2d 537 (N.J.1954). As to the fact that a few states do not permit Grand Juries to initiate investigations on their own account, see *Commonwealth v. Hubbs*, 137 Pa.Super. 299, 8 A.2d 611, 617 (Pa.1939), *Petition of McNair*, 324 Pa. 48, 187 A. 498 (Pa.1936), and compare *State v. Kemp*, 126 Conn. 60, 9 A.2d 63, 68 (Conn.1939).

Note 3. Quorum. The requirements vary throughout the United States as to the number of persons requisite to compose a Grand Jury. Irrespective of the one man Grand Jury permissible in Connecticut and Michigan, this varies from 5 in Virginia to 23 as in Illinois, New Jersey and several other states. Similar is the variation in the number of Grand Jurors requisite to constitute a quorum, or to vote or dismiss an Indictment or Presentment. Compare *State v. Barker*, 107 N.C. 913, 12 S.E. 115 (N.C.1890); *State v. Connors*, 233 Mo. 348, 135 S.W. 444 (Mo.1911); *State v. Paillet*, 139 La. 697, 71 So. 951 (La.1916).

Note 4. A guard may accompany dangerous prisoners. *In re Lebowitch*, 235 Mass. 357, 126 N.E. 831 (Mass.) and so may a necessary medical attendant. O.R.S. 132.090. Cf. unusually restrictive rule in South Carolina. *State v. Bramlett*, 166 S.C. 323, 164 S.E. 873 (1932), and *State v. Rector*, 158 S.C. 212, 155 S.E. 385 (1930), and criticism thereof in 7 So.Car.Law Quarterly 455.

Note 5. See *United States v. Socony Vacuum Oil Co.*, 310 U.S. 658, 60 S.Ct. 1091, 84 L.Ed. 1421 (1940); *Gorden v. Commonwealth*, 92 Pa. 216, 37 Am.Rep. 672 (Pa.1879); *Ex parte Schmidt*, 71 Cal. 212, 12 P. 55 (Cal.1886).

STATE GRAND JURY HANDBOOK

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Section of Judicial Administration acknowledges with thanks its indebtedness to the many courts and Grand Jury Associations which have furnished it with their source material.

INQUIRIES

Further inquiries in regard to this Handbook may be made to:

Section of Judicial Administration,
American Bar Association,
1155 East Sixtieth Street,
Chicago 37, Illinois.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 5-11-60

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: FBI TOURS
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MATTERS (ABA)
 FBI TOURS DURING ANNUAL ABA MEETING
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 AUGUST 29, 1960 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1960

The Chicago office has sent me a galley proof of a news item which is scheduled to be printed in the forthcoming American Bar Association (ABA) News Letter concerning the Director's provision for FBI tours during the forthcoming Annual ABA meeting. The proposed item is attached and it seems to be excellent.

The ABA News Letter will be sent to all of the 96,000 ABA members and in addition to the some 1,500 British guests who have been invited to the annual meeting. Of course there will be additional items of publicity concerning these tours in succeeding publications re the annual meeting. One of the biggest plays given it will be in the special printed program of scheduled events for the meeting which has not yet been printed.

This matter is of course being followed closely and additional reports on other publicity given this matter will be submitted as appropriate.

ACTION: For information

1 - Crime Records
 1 - ABA Folder

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 Enclosure

REC- 33

MAY 16 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

63 MAY 18 1960



**FBI To Schedule Special
Tours For Lawyers**

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has invited members of the American Bar Association—their families, friends and ABA guests from overseas—to visit FBI headquarters while in Washington.

Specially programmed and conducted tours of America's foremost law enforcement agency are being planned. Guests will be escorted through FBI headquarters in the Justice Department building and taken on a tour of the major departments.

Visitors will see exhibits of famous criminal and espionage investigations; the fingerprint exhibit (the Bureau has nearly 155 million sets on file); observe laboratory experts conduct actual examinations of evidence submitted in current cases, and stop at the various units involved in document examinations, soil analyses, firearms and tool-mark comparisons.

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-1320

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 5/12/60

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: ~~AMERICAN BAR NEWS~~ *Pamphlet*
 ANNUAL MEETING PREVIEW ISSUE
 PUBLICITY RE FBI TOURS

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

I have received a number of advance copies of the Washington Meeting Preview Issue of the "American Bar News." You will note the scheduled FBI tours are given prominent publicity on the last page, arranged in such a way that the item will be seen as the issue is received from the mail, and without even unfolding the issue.

A copy of this issue of the "American Bar News" accompanies each of the copies of this memorandum as designated below.

ACTION: Information.

Enclosure *V*

- 1 - Mr. Tolson (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Parsons (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Ingram (with enclosure)

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-21

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12 MAY 16 1960

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American Bar News

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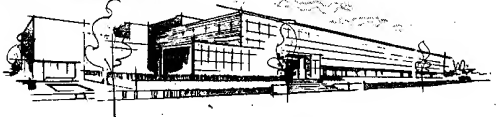
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ENCLOSURE

American Bar News



a monthly news bulletin of the American Bar Association

Vol. 5 No. 5

May 5, 1960

Forecast 12,000 For Washington Meeting; 1,450 Will Come From Britain; President Eisenhower To Speak

THE 83rd annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Washington, D.C. August 29 through September 2 is certain to be the greatest international gathering of the legal profession ever held in this country. It will be a landmark event in Association annals.

Well over 12,000 persons will be drawn to the nation's capital for the convention. Of these at least 10,000 will be American Bar Association members, their wives, families and guests. Coming from England and Wales will be 1,450 judges, barristers and solicitors and their wives. About 100 more will come from Australia and an additional 26 from Scotland. A small delegation will come from Canada.

The British delegation will be by far the largest group from overseas ever to participate in a bar conference in the U.S. It is in the nature of a return visit for the 1957 meeting in London when some five thousand Americans made the pilgrimage to the birthplace of our common law.



Eisenhower

Colorful Attractions • The Washington meeting will be extraordinary not alone for its international aspects but also from the standpoint of program quality and colorful attractions.

President Eisenhower has agreed to address an Assembly session on the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 29, in the Sheraton-Park hotel. By utilizing two large ballrooms about 3,700 persons can be accommodated. About 1,000 of these will view the proceedings in the smaller of the two rooms via closed circuit television.

The opening convocation on the morning of Aug. 29, with highest ranking members of the U.S. and British bar and judiciary participating, will be a memorable event for all who attend.

But apart from this there will be something of interest and value for everybody at the convention.

Every one of the 18 ABA Sections will have an attractive program during the convention week (See Pages 3 and 4). In many cases the British lawyers and judges will participate in the programs.

White House Reception • On Monday evening, Aug. 29, from 6 to 8 p.m., President and Mrs. Eisenhower will hold a reception at the White House for the visiting guests from England and other countries. Attendance at the reception must be limited, however, to the overseas visitors and to ABA officers, members of the House of Delegates, and state chief justices and their wives.

Then, on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 31, the President's reception will be held by President John D. Randall at the National Gallery of Art, with the general office.

(Continued on page 2)

Expect 2,000 To Attend White House Reception

An evening reception on the White House lawn on Monday, Aug. 29, at which President and Mrs. Eisenhower will greet about 2,000 guests, will be one of the high points of hospitality for the overseas visitors.

Through the reception President and Mrs. Eisenhower will be reciprocating for the British barristers and solicitors and their ladies the garden party which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth extended to the American Bar Association at Buckingham Palace during the 1957 London meeting.

By Invitation Only • The outdoor reception will be held "weather permitting." The hours will be 6 to 8 p.m. Guests will be enabled to pass through a portion of the White House en route to the garden where they will be greeted by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Attendance will be by personalized invitation only, the invitations to be provided by the White House.

As was the case at the palace reception in London, when attendance was largely limited to the visiting Americans, the guest list will be made up largely of the visitors from overseas. American guests will be limited to officers of the American Bar Association, members of the House of Delegates and their ladies, and the state chief justices and their ladies.

Opening Ceremony To Be A Colorful Convocation

A solemn convocation—including a procession in which the highest ranking members of the U.S. and British bar and judiciary will take part—is certain to be a dramatic event of the annual meeting.

The convocation ceremonies will be held at 10:30 a.m. Monday, Aug. 29. Present plans are to utilize an outdoor setting, perhaps the area surrounding the famed Washington Monument which dominates the capital Mall, in order that all convention registrants and members of the public may attend.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and the Lord High Chancellor

(Continued on page 2)

If You Plan to Come

REGISTER NOW!

It isn't too late to register for the big 83rd annual meeting in Washington. But if you are thinking of attending you had better register at once.

Space already has been completely taken by the early registrants at eight hotels, but there are good air-conditioned rooms available at a dozen others.

See Page 7 for a list of hotels where rooms still were available as of May 1. Room rates are shown and an advance registration form is provided.

Many American Lawyers To Open Their Homes To British Guests

IN A gesture of genuine welcome, hundreds of American lawyers in 11 cities have offered to open their homes to the British barristers and solicitors and their families who will be attending the 83rd annual meeting of the Association in Washington.

More than 350 lawyers in metropolitan Washington and neighboring Virginia already have informed the ABA of their desire to share their homes with one of the couples and families who will be visiting Washington Aug. 27-Sept. 2. The number of available private homes probably will reach 500 by the time the ABA meeting begins.

In addition to the 560 solicitors, 235 barristers, their wives, children and guests, who will be coming to the U.S. to attend the ABA meeting and the British Commonwealth Conference at Ottawa Sept. 14-23, some 50 Australian lawyers and 13 Scottish attorneys will be making the overseas journey too.

Other Hospitality • During part of their month's stay in this country, the British lawyers will be the house guests of some 2,500 American lawyers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Richmond. Bar associations in those 10 cities are cooperating with the American Bar Association in coordinating the extensive hospitality arrangements. They've agreed to entertain groups of the visitors for four-day periods in the interim between the ABA meeting, ending September 2, and September 14, when most of the British lawyers will be leaving for the conference in Ottawa.

In each of the host cities men's and women's activities committees already are at work on plans for private and semi-private hospitality. In most cities there will be one main event such as a reception or dinner.

While in Washington, the British delegation will be given an opportunity to see some of the historical sights in and around Washington.

Colorful Convocation Planned As Opening Convention Event

(Continued from page 1)

lor of Great Britain, Viscount Kilmuir, will head the respective judicial delegations in the procession. Also expected to participate are other members of the U.S. Supreme Court and visiting British judges, members of the federal judiciary, the Chief Justices of the states, officers of the visiting bar organizations and members of the ABA House of Delegates.

It is expected the convocation will be similar in nature and impressiveness to the opening assembly session in Westminster Hall during the 1957 ABA meeting in London.

Final arrangements remain to be concluded, but it is expected there will be brief addresses, of ten minutes each, by Chief Justice Warren and Viscount Kilmuir; by U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers and the Attorney General of Great Britain, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, and by President John D. Randall of the American Bar Association and President Denys Theo. Hicks of the Law Society of London.

Virginia Lawyers Will Host Boat Trip To Mount Vernon

The lawyers of Virginia are sponsoring a cruise down the Potomac to Mount Vernon and a tour of George Washington's home site Sunday afternoon, Aug. 28.

Arrangements have been made to transport some 1,500 overseas lawyers, judges and their families, and officers and wives of the American Bar Association and District of Columbia Bar Association to Mount Vernon. Tentative arrangements are as follows:

The boat will leave Washington, D.C., at 3:30 p.m. and arrive at Mount Vernon at 5:00 p.m. Tea will be served on board. Passengers will remain at Mount Vernon for two hours, leaving for Washington at 7:00 p.m. and arriving there about 8:15 p.m. The District of Columbia Bar Association will furnish transportation from certain Washington hotels to the wharf both to deliver and pick up guests.

In addition to distinguished members of the British and American Bar, invitations also will be extended to the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general of Virginia and members of the Supreme Court of Appeals and their wives.

Charles C. Wall, Executive Director of Mount Vernon, is co-operating in planning the tour. Special documents, possibly including the original will of George Washington, will be on exhibit.

Eisenhower, Herter To Speak

(Continued from page 1)

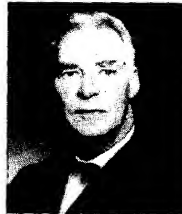
cers of the Association with Mr. and Mrs. Randall in the receiving line. The U.S. Marine Corps band will provide music.

Tentative plans are to hold an Assembly session at 8:45 a.m. on Monday, Aug. 29, for business purposes. There will be Assembly sessions on Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon, in addition to that addressed by President Eisenhower. The annual banquet will be on Thursday evening, and for the first time it will be necessary to arrange split banquet sessions at the Statler and Mayflower hotels because neither hotel facility is big enough to accommodate the large number of guests expected.

Herter Will Speak • President Randall will preside at the Statler session and President-elect Whitney North Seymour at the Mayflower. The programs will be simultaneous and present separate speakers, according to the present plans. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter will address one of the banquet sessions.

On the various professional programs an estimated 300 or more speakers and panelists will appear, including scores of persons nationally prominent in law, government and business.

The dimensions of the meeting are such there will be no single "headquarters hotel" in the ordinary sense. Registration will take place at the Statler hotel and meetings of the House of Delegates will be held there, but all 20 of the leading Washington hotels will be utilized for housing convention registrants. A dozen of these will be needed also for various other professional meetings that make up the overall program.



Herter

SECTION PROGRAM SUMMARIES AND DATES

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Willard hotel, Aug. 27-30

Administrative Law Section Council meetings will be held Saturday afternoon and Sunday, Aug. 27-28. General sessions will begin Monday, Aug. 29, and conclude Tuesday, Aug. 30. A reception and buffet dinner is scheduled for Tuesday evening. On Aug. 29, Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, will moderate an around-the-world administrative law program. Speakers will include ambassadors from four countries in South America, Europe, Africa and Asia, and Professor H. W. R. Wade of Cambridge University, England. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark will be the featured speaker on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30.

ANTITRUST LAW

Mayflower hotel, Aug. 27-31

The initial program of the section will be held Monday, Aug. 29, in the Williamsburg Room. Committee chairmen have been asked to hold individual committee meetings on Saturday or Sunday, Aug. 27 or 28. Monday's session will be devoted to discussing "Current Antitrust Developments." An all-day symposium on the Robinson-Patman Act is scheduled to be held Tuesday, Aug. 30. Rupert Leigh Sich, Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in Great Britain, will address the section luncheon Tuesday. The section Council, and all committee chairmen, will meet Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, in the Virginia Room. A joint symposium tentatively entitled "The Application of Foreign Antitrust Laws to an American Corporation" will be held in cooperation with the Section of International and Comparative Law on Wednesday, Aug. 31.

BAR ACTIVITIES

Statler Hilton, Aug. 27, 29-30

A joint luncheon meeting will be held by the Section of Bar Activities and the National Conference of Bar Presidents Saturday, Aug. 27. Michael A. Bryceson, a solicitor in London, England, will address the section Monday, Aug. 29, on the subject "Law Office Management in England." The section will hold a joint breakfast session with the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and ABA Committees on Legal Aid and Lawyer Reference Tuesday, Aug. 30. The featured speaker will be Sir Thomas Lund, Secretary of The Law Society.

CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS LAW

Shoreham hotel, Aug. 26-31

The Section will hold six days of business sessions, Aug. 26 to 31. On 26-27 the Savings and Loan Committee will hold meetings. The Council will meet Saturday morning, Aug. 27, and with committee chairmen on Sunday, Aug. 28. The general sessions will begin Monday, Aug. 29 with a discussion by a top government official on the outlook for legislation affecting business. Tuesday's morning session will be devoted to a panel discussion on "Corporate Law Departments." A joint session with the Section of Public Utility Law will be held Tuesday afternoon. Government and financial institution representatives will discuss the future outlook as to inflation. The section's Division of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law will meet all day Wednesday, Aug. 31.

CRIMINAL LAW

Willard hotel, Aug. 29-31

Four panel groups will discuss the following topics: "Alcoholism and Alcohol-Induced Offenses," on Monday, Aug. 29, led by Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; "Crime Portrayal in Public Media," Tuesday morning, Aug. 30; "Innovations in the Administration of Criminal Justice," Tuesday afternoon; "Criminal Responsibility in International Law," Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31. All sessions will be held in the Congressional Room. The section also is planning to sponsor a demonstration of modern police work by the Washington Metropolitan Police Department.

FAMILY LAW

Manger hotel, Aug. 28-31

The Council of the section will meet on Sunday, Aug. 28, and general sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 29-31. Noted speakers invited to address the section include The Hon. Sir Archie Pellew Marshall, Judge

of the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division; The Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.C., T.C., Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, and Miss Dorothy Dix, Q.C. The various committees of the section will discuss problems of support, paternity, adoption, custody, juvenile law and procedure, matrimonial actions, marriage law, the judge and the practicing lawyer. The Section also plans a divorce case mock trial.

INSURANCE, NEGLIGENCE AND COMPENSATION LAW

Hotel Shoreham, Aug. 28-Sept. 1

Council officers and section committee chairmen will meet on Sunday, Aug. 28. General sessions will run from Aug. 29 to 31. Among distinguished speakers invited to address section sessions are Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D. Va.); C. F. McElean, Vice-President and assistant to the President, United Air Lines; Dr. Paul Dudley White, noted heart specialist; Harold F. McNiece, professor and associate dean, St. John's University School of Law; William J. Pierce, professor of law, University of Michigan; and Linton Godown. Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, section committees will hold joint breakfasts. Tuesday afternoon, the Committee on Marine and Inland Marine Insurance Law—representing a field of law which is most closely identified with English law—will sponsor a joint panel discussion with British lawyers on the "Similarities and Differences in the Practice of Substantive and Adjective Law of Marine and Inland Marine Insurance in Great Britain and the U.S." Panelists will include two British barristers or solicitors and two American lawyers with a U.S. District Court judge serving as moderator. General practitioners will find the sessions of the Committee on Casualty Insurance Law and Trial Tactics on Tuesday of prime interest. The annual reception and dinner-dance will be held Tuesday evening, Aug. 30, starting at 6:30 p.m. (Shoreham Terrace, or West Ballroom in case of rain).

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

Statler Hilton, Aug. 28-31

Council members will meet Sunday morning, Aug. 28. General sessions will begin Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, with a joint breakfast with the American Foreign Law Association. Tuesday noon. The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Pearce will address a joint luncheon sponsored by the section in cooperation with the Sections of Judicial Administration and Junior Bar Conference. Also on Tuesday there will be a symposium and panel discussion, in cooperation with the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, on the subject: "British Pre-Trial Practice in International Litigation." Speakers will include B. A. Harwood of London, a member of the Queen's Bench Division, Supreme Court of Judicature. Tuesday afternoon, the section will hold a reception for distinguished foreign guests with the Inter-American and International Bar Associations. Wednesday, Aug. 31, the Section's Committee on Cooperation with the International Commission of Jurists and the British Section of the International Commission, will hold a joint meeting. A symposium on "The Application of Foreign Antitrust Laws to American Business Abroad" will be held as a joint program with the Section of Antitrust Law.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Mayflower, Aug. 27-Sept. 1

The National Conference of State Trial Judges will hold its first formal meeting Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27-28, to provide state trial judges an opportunity to discuss mutual problems. Two major events are scheduled for Monday, Aug. 29: A "Law and Layman" program where laymen may question a panel of distinguished judges on critical current problems facing the courts; and the section's annual dinner (Sheraton-Park hotel) in honor of the Judiciary of the U.S. The Rt. Hon. Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls, will be the featured speaker. Among the guests of honor will be the Chief Justices of the 50 states. Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, a model trial will be held to demonstrate recent developments in litigation procedure in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the new U.S. Court House. A report from the states on current programs to improve the administration of justice will be heard Wednesday. The section's Council will conclude the meeting with a session on Thursday, Sept. 1.

JUNIOR BAR CONFERENCE**Shoreham hotel, Aug. 26-30**

The annual meeting of the Junior Bar Conference will feature prominent speakers from the profession, industry and government. The Council will meet on Friday, Saturday and Tuesday, Aug. 26, 27 and 30, and the section's 150-member policy-making body, the Conference Assembly, on Aug. 26, 27 and 29. The JBC will attempt to provide those attending the sessions an opportunity to see the various departments of our national government at work.

LABOR RELATIONS LAW**Sheraton-Park, Aug. 27-30**

Council meetings are scheduled for 10 a.m. Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28. General sessions will be held Monday morning, Aug. 29 (Cotillon Room) and all day Tuesday, Aug. 30 (Cotillon Room North). The section also will hold a luncheon in the Cotillon Room South Tuesday noon. Professor Otto Kahn Freund of London University, noted authority on British Labor Law will address the section Monday morning. Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, a panel of labor-management lawyers will discuss "The Reform Act—One Year Later". A noted member of the judiciary will be the section's Tuesday luncheon speaker. Tuesday afternoon, Professor Paul Hays of Columbia Law School will give a report on the "Recent Supreme Court Decisions in the Field of Labor Relations Law".

LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR**Mayflower hotel, Aug. 27-30**

Members of the section Council will meet Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. General sessions will begin at 10:30 a.m., Monday, Aug. 29. ABA President-elect Whitney North Seymour of New York will address a luncheon at 11:45 a.m. in the East Room on the subject "2,000 A.D.—Will There Be a Legal Profession?" Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m., there will be a panel discussion on the question: "Do We Need a Legal Profession in 2,000 A.D.? If So, What Must We Do Now?" Panelists will include William Jameson, U.S. District Judge for the District of Montana, who will discuss the "Interest of the Citizen," and Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker, "The Interest of the Government." A third panelist, to be chosen, will speak on "The Interest of Industry."

MINERAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW**Sheraton-Carlton, Aug. 28-31**

The theme of this year's meeting of the section will be: "Future National Resources of the World." The role of American industry and its lawyers in supplying fuel deficit areas of Europe, Asia and Africa with its economic needs will be discussed. Members of the Section of International and Comparative Law will assist in presenting this part of the program. The second phase of the section's program will be devoted to the presentation of papers on specialized topics.

MUNICIPAL LAW**Sheraton-Carlton, Aug. 27-30**

Members of the Municipal Law Section will hear discussions on three major topics dealing with planning and redevelopment of property, land use, proper use of open space, and growing problems of urban expansion. Desmond Heap, City Solicitor of London, England, has been invited to address the section's urban planning session. The Hon. Dudley Perkins, Solicitor to the Port of London Authority, will be an honored guest at the section's luncheon, Tuesday, Aug. 30. Guests from Canada will include F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C., and Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., both of Toronto.

PATENT, TRADEMARK, COPYRIGHT LAW**Shoreham hotel, Aug. 26-Sept. 1**

Section officers and Council members will meet Friday morning, Aug. 26, and afternoon. Officers will meet with committee chairmen Friday evening at 8 p.m. Business sessions will be held on Monday morning, Aug. 29, Tuesday morning and afternoon, Aug. 30, and Thursday morning, Sept. 1. A section luncheon will be held Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12:30 p.m., to be followed by a Patent Symposium at 2 p.m. The annual dinner is scheduled for Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 7:30 p.m., preceded by a reception and cocktail party at 6:30 p.m. Section programs will feature panel discussions on comparison of U.S. and British trial techniques in patent cases, business mergers and trademarks, and recent developments in new copyright law.

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW**Shoreham hotel, Aug. 28-31**

The section has invited the chairmen of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission, to discuss current regulatory problems as a panel, Monday, Aug. 29. Tuesday afternoon's session will be held jointly with the Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law. The problems of inflation will be tackled by a panel of industrial, institutional and governmental leaders. Among those scheduled to appear on the panel is James F. Oates, Jr., Chairman and President of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. R. A. Finn, Solicitor for the Central Electricity Authority, will address the section Tuesday morning on regulatory aspects of British nationalized utility operations.

REAL PROPERTY, PROBATE, TRUST LAW**Sheraton-Park, Aug. 27-30**

Professor W. Barton Leach of the Harvard Law School will address the Real Property Division of the Section on the effect of the rule against perpetuities on real estate transactions in a talk titled "Let's Get the Rule on the Rails." A member of the British Bar will be invited to speak on "Public Control of Land in England." The Probate Law Division has scheduled an address by Professor Bertel M. Sparks of New York University Law School on the subject of oral contracts to make wills. An English barrister or solicitor will be asked to speak on "Probate Practice in England." Henry R. Trimble, Secretary of the International Business Machines Corporation, will address a meeting of the Trust Law Division on "Means of Executive Compensation—Corporate Considerations." Tuesday morning, section officers, committee chairmen and members will hold a joint breakfast, and that evening the section will hold its annual dinner.

TAXATION**Mayflower hotel, Aug. 25-31**

All proceedings of the Tax Section, except its reception and dinner dance, will be held at the Mayflower. The Executive Council will meet Aug. 25, and the Council and Committee Chairmen, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 26-27. General sessions will be held Aug. 27, 28 and 29. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Dana Latham will address one of the luncheon sessions. Monday morning, Aug. 29, a program relating to state taxation of interstate income will be held by the Committee on State and Local Taxes. Top officials of the Internal Revenue Service will participate in a staged program Tuesday, Aug. 30, titled "A Day in the Life of the Assistant Commissioner." The section also will hold a demonstration of pretrial technique in a Federal district court tax case. Federal District Judge Frank Van Duzen will preside. A panel discussion will follow. The section's reception and dinner dance will be held on Saturday, Aug. 27, in the Cotillon Room, Sheraton-Park Hotel, reception 7:30 p.m., dinner 9:00 p.m.

Resolutions Can Be Presented At Opening Assembly Session

Members of the American Bar Association may present resolutions for convention consideration either in advance of the annual meeting, or from the floor at the opening Assembly Monday morning, Aug. 29.

Resolutions submitted prior to the annual meeting must be in duplicate copies and should not exceed 300 words. They should be addressed to the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, LeDoux R. Provosty, at 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

The Resolutions Committee will meet at 3:30 p.m., Monday, Aug. 29, at the Statler-Hilton, to consider pending resolutions. The Committee will make its report and recommendations to the Assembly on Thursday, Sept. 1. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly then are submitted to the House of Delegates, which may approve, disapprove or modify them.

Weather Outlook: Probably Hot, But Possibly Cool!

Visitors unfamiliar with Washington summers are likely to find the nation's capital a bit warm at the time of the annual meeting. U.S. Weather Bureau records for the past 10 years show the average temperature in August to have been 57.3° low and 96.1° high, and 45.9° low and 94° high during September.

In the past 88 years—1871 to 1959—the highest temperature recorded was 106° in August, 1918, and 104° in September, 1881. The coldest August on record was in 1934 when the temperature dropped on one day to 49° and the coldest September, 1904, when the thermometer plunged to a low of 36°.

Temperatures in London, England are considerably cooler. A high of 70° and a low of 54° was recorded in August, 1959.

All of the Washington hotels where meeting events will be held are air-conditioned. While light summer clothing is indicated for all occasions, women will find it comfortable to have available a light stole or wrap for daytime or evening wear in air conditioned rooms.

Dress will be optional at the annual banquet, the White House reception, and at some of the section dinner events. Many guests at the White House reception will wear dinner dress—light or dark jackets for men and either long or short formals for women—since they will later be going to the annual judicial dinner. However, informal dress will be entirely correct for all occasions including the banquet and White House reception. This means either light or dark business suits for men, and cocktail length dresses for women.

MOST BRITISH WILL BE COMING BY AIR

Roughly 70 per cent of the British visitors to the ABA convention will be coming by air. A whole fleet of specially chartered planes of the BOAC, Air France and Eagle Aviation Ltd. lines will bring them to airports in New York and Washington between Aug. 25 and 29.

However, a good many of the barristers and solicitors will be coming by ship and on regular commercial air flights. The main party arriving by ship will be on the Cunard Line *Britannic* sailing from Liverpool on Aug. 19 and docking in New York Aug. 27.

London Solicitor Calls It The "Trip of a Lifetime"

A London solicitor who will be coming to Washington for the ABA meeting wrote that he and many of his bar colleagues are regarding it "as the trip of a lifetime."

"There are 110 Provincial Law Societies throughout England and Wales and many of them are insuring that they will be represented at the meeting," he explained. "There is tremendous enthusiasm among English lawyers about it."

"The wonderful impression made by your attorneys when they were over here in 1957 is as strong today as it was then. Many solicitors realized for the first time how many points of common interest they have with American attorneys, and they are most anxious to foster and maintain the contact established at that time. It is apparent that your Washington meeting is assuming an importance which extends far beyond your shores."

IBM To Demonstrate Law Electronics Research

Special arrangements are being made for lawyers attending the ABA annual meeting in Washington Aug. 29-Sept. 2 to view a demonstration of one of the business world's newest research tools—electronic data computer machines.

Demonstrations will be conducted under the auspices of the International Business Machines Corporation, the University of Pittsburgh Health Law Center, and the ABA Electronic Data Retrieval Committee.

Lawyers will be given an opportunity to feed the electronic machines with certain legal questions which the computer in turn will "digest" and within minutes furnish a written list of citations of cases and statutes pertinent to the question raised. In some instances, the computers will type out the statutes, the cases, or other materials in response to questions asked. Each hour-long demonstration will be followed by a brief lecture.

Space for the demonstrations of the huge machines, 15 feet by 40 feet, and room for an audience of 500 to 1,000 will be provided within a few blocks of convention hotels. The site, to be announced later, will be air-conditioned.

The Southwestern Legal Foundation of Dallas, Texas, has offered to cooperate in presenting the demonstration by supplying material in the field of oil and gas law.

In addition to the planned demonstrations, the ABA Section of Bar Activities will present an hour-long panel discussion on the topic: "Progress and Problems in the Application of Electronic Data Processing Systems to Legal Research."

BNA To Publish Special Daily Convention Editions

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., legal reporting service headquartered in Washington, will publish as a courtesy to the American Bar Association four daily special editions of U.S. LAW WEEK during the Association's annual meeting.

Top editors and staff writers of the 27 year-old publication have been assigned to cover the day-to-day events as they occur. Twenty seasoned reporters and editors will be on hand to record highlights of the sessions of the ABA and seven affiliated national legal organizations which will be meeting at the Statler Hilton and nine other convention hotels.

The first issue will be distributed Monday morning, Aug. 29. It will cover pre-convention developments and reports of ABA section and committee meetings. The bulk of the convention news will appear in the Tuesday and Wednesday editions, Aug. 30-31. The final edition, Sept. 1, will be somewhat smaller with events occurring Sept. 1 and 2 to be published in the Sept. 6 regular weekly edition of LAW WEEK.

American Bar News

Vol. 5, No. 5, May 5, 1960

Second Class Postage Paid at Chicago, Ill.

Published monthly for members of the American Bar Association, to inform them of Association activities and related bar events. Editor, Don Hyndman, Director of Public Relations.

Correspondence with respect to Association business may be addressed to: Joseph D. Stecher, Executive Director, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

(Printed in the U.S.A.)

Lord Chancellor Heads Distinguished Guest List

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, P.C., G.C.V.O., Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and his wife, Viscountess Kilmuir, will be among the honored British guests of the American Bar Association who will be attending the ABA annual meeting in Washington. Other distinguished guests will come from Australia, Scotland and Canada. The list includes:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Australia
The Rt. Hon. Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls
The Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, C.B.E., M.C., Lord of Appeal in Ordinary
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sellers, M.C., Judge of the Court of Appeal
The Rt. Hon. Sir Holroyd Pearce, Judge of the Court of Appeal
The Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division
The Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.C., T.C., Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division
The Hon. Sir Raymond Hinchcliffe, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division
The Hon. Sir Cyril Salmon, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division
The Hon. Sir Archie Pellett Marshall, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division
The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division
The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division
Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C., Chairman, Council of the Bar
Denys Theo. Hicks, incoming President, The Law Society
The Rt. Hon. Reginald Manningham-Butler, Bt., Q.C., M.P., Attorney General of Great Britain
The Hon. Renault St. Laurent, Q.C., President, The Canadian Bar Association
Oscar J. Negus, Q.C., President, The Law Council of Australia
Robert Bertram Laurie, Secretary, The Law Society of Scotland
Lord James Walker, Senator of Her Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland
Prof. F. H. Lawson, President, Society of Public Teachers of Law of England

MEETINGS SCHEDULE FOR AFFILIATED GROUPS

Seven national legal organizations will be holding meetings in Washington immediately preceding and during the ABA annual meeting. Following is a listing of the organizations and dates sessions will be held:

Aug. 22-27—National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Statler Hilton.
Aug. 26-27—National Association of Women Lawyers, Sheraton-Carlton.
Aug. 26 and 30—National Conference of Bar Secretaries, Ambassador.
Aug. 27-28—National Conference of Bar Presidents, Statler Hilton.
Aug. 27-31—American Law Student Association, Willard hotel.
Aug. 30—National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Statler Hilton.
Aug. 31—American Judicature Society, Statler-Hilton

In addition to the above, the Conference of Chief Justices, composed of the chief justices of the 50 state supreme courts, will attend the ABA Judicial Administration Section's annual dinner in honor of the Judiciary of the U.S. Monday, Aug. 29, at the Sheraton-Park hotel. Business sessions of the Conference will be held Aug. 23-27 in Baltimore at the Sheraton-Belvedere hotel.

Daily Schedule of Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Receptions

SATURDAY, AUG. 27

Breakfast—Junior Bar Conf., 8:00 a.m., Park Room, Shoreham.
Luncheons—Junior Bar Conference, noon, Park Room, Shoreham.

Administrative Law, noon, Congressional Room, Willard.
 Bar Activities and National Conference of Bar Presidents, 12:30 p.m., Presidential Ballroom, Statler Hilton.
 Taxation, 1:00 p.m., State Room, Mayflower.

Dinner-Dances—Junior Bar Conference, reception, 7:00 p.m., Foyer "B," dinner, 8:00 p.m., Terrace Room, Shoreham.
 Taxation Section, reception 7:30 p.m., dinner 9:00 p.m., Cotillon Room, Sheraton Park.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28

Luncheons—Junior Bar Conf., noon, Park Room, Shoreham.
 Taxation, 1:00 p.m., State Room, Mayflower.

MONDAY, AUG. 29

Breakfast—Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, 8:00 a.m., Blue Room, Shoreham.

Luncheon—Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, noon, Blue Room, Shoreham.

Dinner-Dance—Corporation, Banking and Business Law, 6:00 p.m. to 12:30 a.m., terrace and Terrace-Banquet Room, Shoreham.

Dinner—Judicial Administration annual dinner in honor of the Judiciary, 8 p.m., Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30

Breakfasts—Bar Activities Section, jointly with National Legal Aid and Defender Association and ABA Committees on Legal Aid and Lawyer Referral Services, 8:00 a.m., Embassy Room, Statler Hilton. Speakers: Sir Thomas Lund, Secretary, The Law Society, London, and U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice John M. Harlan.

International and Comparative Law Section, jointly with American Foreign Law Association, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 8:00 a.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton.

Luncheons—Labor Relations Law Section, noon, Cotillon Room, South, Sheraton-Park.

International and Comparative Law, Judicial Administration, and Junior Bar Conference, jointly, 12:15 p.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton. Speaker: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Pearce of London, England.

Corporation, Banking and Business Law, 12:30 p.m., Blue Room, Shoreham.

Municipal Law, 12:30 p.m., Sheraton Room, Sheraton-Carlton. Guest: Dudley Perkins, Solicitor to the Port of London Authority.

Antitrust Law, 12:30 p.m., State Ballroom, Mayflower. Speaker: Rupert Leigh Sich, Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in Great Britain.

Reception—International and Comparative Law, Inter-American Bar Association, and International Bar Association, jointly, in honor of distinguished foreign guests, 5:45 p.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton.

Dinner-Dances—Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, reception, 6:30 p.m., dinner-dance, 7:30 p.m., outside terrace, weather permitting, or Main Ballroom, Shoreham.
 Public Utility Law, reception, 7:20 p.m., dinner-dance, 8:30 p.m., Terrace Ballroom, Shoreham.

Dinners—Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, reception, 7:00 p.m., dinner, 8:00 p.m., Army and Navy Club.

Administrative Law, reception, 6:30 p.m., dinner, 7:30 p.m., Congressional Room, Willard.

Patent Section, Blue Room, Shoreham, reception 6:30 p.m., dinner 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31

Breakfast—American Judicature Society, annual breakfast, 8:00 a.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton.

Luncheons—Corporation, Banking and Business Law Section (Div. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law), 12:30 p.m., South Room, Shoreham.

Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, noon, Blue Room, Shoreham.

Family Law, 12:30 p.m., Chantilly Room, Manger Hamilton.

Reception—The British Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, will hold a reception at the British Embassy, 5:30-7:30 p.m., for all registrants.

Reception—ABA President Randall reception, 9:30 p.m., National Gallery of Art, Constitution Avenue at Sixth Street, N.W.

Washington Hotel Accommodations

Following is a listing of Washington, D.C., hotel accommodations, available space as of May 1, and current rates. All rooms are air-conditioned:

Hotels	One Person	Two Persons		Suites
		Double Bed	Twin Beds	
Ambassador	Filled	\$10.00-\$16.00	\$11.50-\$17.50	Filled
Burlington	\$ 6.95-\$11.95	\$11.95-\$16.95	\$12.95-\$16.95	None
Charterhouse Motor Hotel	\$ 9.00-\$14.00	\$12.00-\$14.00	\$14.00-\$18.00	None
Diplomat Motor Hotel	\$ 9.00-\$13.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	None
Dupont Plaza	\$11.00-\$12.00		\$14.00-\$15.00	None
LaFayette	\$ 7.00-\$12.00	\$ 9.00-\$15.00	\$10.00-\$15.00	None
Manger Annapolis	\$ 5.50-\$10.00	\$ 9.50-\$14.00	\$10.00-\$14.00	None
Manger Hamilton	\$ 8.00-\$12.00	\$11.00-\$16.00	\$13.00-\$16.00	Filled
Marriott Motor Hotel	\$ 9.00-\$14.00	\$15.00-\$18.00	\$15.00-\$20.00	None
Pick-Lee House	\$ 6.25-\$15.00		\$11.75-\$18.00	Filled
Roosevelt	\$ 8.00-\$12.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	\$20.00-\$60.00
Sheraton-Park (Few rooms available to Aug. 31 only)	Filled		\$12.85-\$20.00	Filled
Statler Hilton	(Headquarters hotel—all space reserved)			
Washington	\$ 9.00-\$12.00	\$14.50-\$18.00	\$14.50-\$18.00	Filled
Willard	\$ 8.50-\$14.00	\$13.50-\$19.00	\$15.00-\$21.00	\$28.00-\$60.00

REGISTRATION FEE \$35.00

Requests for reservations for hotel accommodations must be accompanied by payment of the annual meeting registration fee in the amount of \$35.00 for each member. Registrations will be accepted only from members of the Association. (Although registration is limited to members of the Association, this does not preclude members of their immediate families from attending.) This fee is NOT a deposit on hotel accommodations, but is used to help defray expenses for services rendered in connection with the meeting. The Board of Governors solicits your cooperation in thus facilitating the handling of the registration fee and in partially defraying the increasing expense of the annual meeting. Registrations will not be subject to cancellation after August 5, 1960, so as to entitle the registrant to a refund of the registration fee.

Requests for reservations together with the \$35.00 registration fee should be addressed to the Registration Department, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1960 ANNUAL MEETING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

August 29-September 2

(Please Print or Type)

NAME _____

OFFICE ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Primarily interested in meetings of: _____

(Section or Affiliated Organization)

Hotel desired (please give three choices):

1st _____ 2d _____ 3d _____

Please reserve the following accommodations:

Single _____ Double room _____ Parlor suite _____ Approximate rate _____
double bed twin beds

For arrival _____ Hour _____ A.M. _____ P.M. _____ Departure _____

Give full names and addresses of persons who will occupy space requested _____



PLEASE RETURN WITH CHECK FOR \$35.00 TO:

Registration Department, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Here's A Summary Of Convention Sidelights

ALTHOUGH registrants will be staying in 20 or more Washington hotels, it shouldn't be difficult to get around town for the various convention events. Arrangements are being made for shuttle bus service between major meeting places. And Washington is known for its lower-than-ordinary taxi rates. ● ● ● Five sessions of the House of Delegates, 250-member policy making body, will be held in the Presidential ballroom of the Statler Hilton hotel Tuesday, Aug. 30, through Friday, Sept. 2. There'll be a spectators' section for convention visitors. The Board of Governors will meet Aug. 25-27. ● ● ● Viscount Kilmaur, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Lord Evershed, the Master of the Rolls, and Attorney General Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller will head the British official contingent. Lawyers from Australia and Canada will be headed by the Lord Chief Justice of Australia and the president of the Canadian Bar Association. ● ● ● Arrangements have been made to host wives of American and British lawyers during their stay in Washington. Mrs. Richard W. Galiher, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee for the District of Columbia, reports a tea and international fashion show will be given Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park hotel. A "Cosmetic Bar" and hospitality suite will be set up at the Statler Hilton for convenience of the ladies. ● ● ● Expenses for entertaining the 1,450 English barristers and solicitors will be borne by contributions from American lawyers who visited London during the ABA 1957 meeting and from the registration fees. No part of convention expenses will be paid from membership dues. Ordinary expenses for the Washington meeting also will be paid from registration fees. ● ● ● Judge George L. Hart, Jr., of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, will preside over special naturalization proceedings to be held at the Mayflower hotel in Washington Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, under auspices of the ABA Committee on American Citizenship. Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court and distinguished British jurists have been extended an invitation to participate in the proceedings. ● ● ● Sir Harold Caccia, British Ambassador to the U.S., will hold a reception at the Embassy for all ABA registrants and guests from England Wednesday evening, Aug. 31. ● ● ● Among the distinguished British guests scheduled to visit the U.S. and

attend the Washington meeting are three past presidents of The Law Society of London, Sir Charles Norton, M.B.E., M.C. (1955) and Lady Norton, Sir Edwin Herbert, K.B.E., LL.B., (1956) and Lady Herbert, and Sir Leslie Peppiatt, M.C. (1958) and Lady Peppiatt. ● ● ● The "Town Clerks" (City Manager) of Bradford, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Dover, Morecambe, Walthamstow, Watford and Westminster, England, will be among the British party. ● ● ● During the entire session of the ABA annual meeting there will be a "Progress in Industry Through Patents" exhibit in the lobby of the Department of Commerce Building. The exhibit is being put on by the U.S. Patent Office and is open to the public. ● ● ● U.S.-British golf and tennis matches are on the schedule too. Attorney John E. McClure of Washington, D.C. (1710 H St., NW), captain of the U.S. golfers, is recruiting players having handicaps of ten or less to meet British teams of barristers and solicitors, of about 16 to 20 players each, in a match August 30 at the famed Burning Tree Club in Washington. Tennis team co-captains are William E. Miller of Washington and Francis T. P. Plimton of New York, and matches will be played Aug. 25 at the Piping Rock Club on Long Island, and Aug. 28 at the Chevy Chase Club in Washington.

FBI To Schedule Special Tours For Lawyers

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has invited members of the American Bar Association—their families, friends and ABA guests from overseas—to visit FBI headquarters while in Washington.

Specially programmed and conducted tours of America's foremost law enforcement agency are being planned. Guests will be escorted through FBI headquarters in the Justice Department building and taken on a tour of the major departments.

Visitors will see exhibits of famous criminal and espionage investigations; the fingerprint exhibit (the Bureau has nearly 155 million sets on file), and observe laboratory experts conduct actual examinations of evidence submitted in current cases.

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News

May 5, 1960

Vol. 5 No. 5

American Bar Association

WASHINGTON MEETING PREVIEW ISSUE

94-1-369-1301

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE *jm*

DATE: May 5, 1960

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS *HL*C
SUBJECT:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LUNCHEON
 FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS,
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 MAY 16, 1960

Whitney

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

There is attached for approval a proposed letter in which I am accepting an invitation I received this morning from Attorney General Rogers to have lunch in his office at 12:30 PM on 5/16/60 in connection with the Board of Governors group of the ABA, which will be meeting here on that date.

RECOMMENDATION:

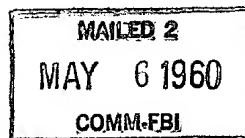
That this proposed action be approved and returned to me so that the attached letter can be delivered to the Attorney General's Office.

Enclosure *sent 5/6/60*HLE:wmj
(3)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Edwards

REC- 33

15 MAY 16 1960



ENCLOSURE

63 MAY 18 1960

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1960

Dear Mr. Edwards:

In connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association in Washington, I hope that you will find it possible to join me for lunch in my office at 12:30 p.m. on May 18th.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,


William P. Rogers

Mr. H. Lynn Edwards
Inspector
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

*Ack Rec 5/5/60
Memo to Malone
5/5/60
HLE/way*

94-1-369-1302

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE *gm*

DATE: 4/22/60

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS *HL*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL TOUR FOR ABA BOARD OF
GOVERNORS AND KEY STAFF MEMBERS
MAY 16, 1960

Tolson *5*
DeLoach *5*
Belmont *5*
Callahan *5*
DeLoach *5*
Malone *5*
McGuire *5*
Rosen *5*
Tamm *5*
Trotter *5*
W.C. Sullivan *5*
Tele. Room *5*
Ingram *5*
Gandy *5*

On 4/21/60, SA Whittaker and I met with ABA president John D. Randall and Director of the ABA office in Washington, D. C. At this meeting Randall furnished the latest information concerning arrangements perfected thus far for the luncheon which the Attorney General will hold on Monday, May 16, 1960, when the ABA Board of Governors and certain key members of ABA headquarters staff come to the Bureau for a special tour and to meet the Director.

I. Randall stated Deputy Attorney General Walsh had confirmed the fact that the Attorney General will be pleased to hold the luncheon in the Attorney General's dining quarters. Randall stated no time had been set for this luncheon, and, although this would depend on the Attorney General's desires, Randall hoped that the luncheon would be set at whatever time would be convenient for the Director. Randall felt the Director would probably want to have the group given their special tour of the Bureau and meet with the Director prior to the luncheon, and he, therefore, stated that inasmuch as he would be in charge of the business meeting of the Board of Governors at the Statler Hilton Hotel on the morning of May 16, he would be glad to adjourn the meeting at any time suiting the Director's convenience.

II. Subject to the Director's desires, it is suggested that if Randall could adjourn the business meeting in time for the group to arrive in the Court of the Justice Building by 11:30 AM, the group could be taken on a special tour for 40 minutes and convene in the Director's reception room at 12:20 PM. This would give the Director an opportunity to meet the group and have a group photograph taken, after which the group could proceed to the Attorney General's dining room for lunch.

III. In order to avoid stragglers and insure that the group would promptly arrive in the Justice Building Court by 11:30 AM, I think the wise thing to do would be to arrange with Randall for the group (29 in number) to be met at the Statler Hilton

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Ingram

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Whittaker

HLE:sjw (5)

REC-32

MAY 16 1960

Hotel by a Bureau bus and transported to the Justice Building.

IV. To facilitate handling the tour as a special and permitting the group to get the maximum out of it in 40 minutes, I suggest the group be broken into four parts (approximately seven each) and each segment be handled by a Special Agent Tour Leader.

V. Randall stated Judge Walsh had indicated that the Attorney General's dining facilities would not permit more than slightly over 30 individuals, consequently he eliminated the ladies from the group because there would be 29 members of the Board of Governors and key members of the ABA staff who should attend. In this regard, Randall stated he had sent Judge Walsh a list of those who would be present and had designated a copy for me which I received in the mail yesterday following our meeting. This list is attached and it is noted the group consists of 31 individuals, including the Director and myself. On 4/22 [] telephonically advised me that in reviewing the list he noted that Mr. Tolson's name was inadvertently omitted. He stated he was going to correct this with Judge Walsh as soon as possible and wanted to advise me at once of Randall's desire to have this corrected. I personally see no need for including me in the luncheon and I think it would be much more desirable to substitute Mr. Tolson's name instead of adding it because I had assumed all along that certainly Mr. Tolson would accompany the Director. If this meets with the Director's approval, Mr. Whittaker and I will stay with the group until the Director has finished with them in his office, and we will depart when the group goes to lunch. *Edwards should be at luncheon*

VI. Randall thought the idea of a group photograph in the Director's Office was excellent. He also wondered whether it would be possible to have a photographer take a group picture at the luncheon. If the Director has no objection, we could arrange for a Bureau photographer to also take a group picture at the luncheon, subject of course, to clearing this with the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General Walsh. *yes*

Randall again expressed his deep appreciation of the Director's kindness in consenting to arrange the tour, meet the group and participate in the luncheon as previously reported in earlier memoranda on this matter. Randall would not have been interested in this idea at all if the Director had not been disposed toward it. Randall also volunteered the statement that he felt the Director was doing a wonderful thing in making special tours available to ABA members, their guests and the British who would be here for the annual meeting 8/29 - 9/2/60. He said that the fact that the Board of Governors and the key staff people will be able to have their tour in May will be a great booster for the tour and will permit this group to see the FBI, whereas they will probably be too tied up in the meeting to take advantage of it in August.

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: ABA

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director indicate whether it is satisfactory to him as suggested herein to have the group given the tour from 11:30 AM to 12:20 PM on May 16, 1960, ending at 12:20 PM in his office, at which time he could meet the group and have the group photograph (previously approved by him) taken.

yes. ✓
H.

D4/5
JPH
4/26

WHL
JPH

2. That approval be given to use a Bureau bus to transport the group from the Statler Hilton Hotel to the Court of the Justice Building to facilitate keeping them together and avoid stragglers.

yes. ✓
H.

D4/5
JPH
4/26

WHL
JPH

3. That approval be given for Crime Records Division to designate Special Agent Tour Leaders to handle the special tours for the group as well as a Special Agent to coordinate the photographing in the Director's Office.

yes. ✓
H.

D4/5
JPH
4/26

WHL
JPH

4. That Mr. Tolson accompany the Director to the Attorney General's luncheon and that Edwards and Whittaker merely remain with the group until the tour and meeting in the Director's Office have been terminated.

Edwards should
be at luncheon
✓
H.

D4/5
JPH
4/26

WHL
JPH

5. That the Director approve having the Bureau photographer available in the event a group photograph can also be taken at the luncheon with the Attorney General.

✓
Luther Huston can
arrange for this -
D4/5

WHL
JPH

Upon approval, the necessary details to carry these recommendations out will be handled.

WHL
4/26

H. J. ...
4/26

JPH
4/26
WHL

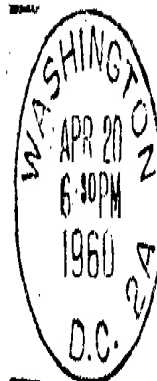
94-1-369-1303

ENCLOSURE

JOHN D. RANDALL

AMERICAN BAR CENTER

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS



Lynn Edwards, Esquire
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

52 54

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN D. RANDALL
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
CHRYSE PARK 3-0533

April 18, 1960

b6
b7C

The Honorable Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Ed:

In Re Luncheon for Members of the Board of Governors May 16, 1960

Thank you so much for your cooperation in arranging for the luncheon for the members of the Board of Governors, the nominees and some of the staff who will be in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Governors on May 16 and 17, 1960.

In order that you may be informed about those who will be present, the lists as follows:

REC'D - WITCHE
FBI
19 John D. Randall, Ten First Avenue East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
23 Whitney North Seymour, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York
24 [redacted] Newark 1, New Jersey
4 [redacted] Media, Pennsylvania
7 [redacted] Michigan
3 [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut
13 [redacted] Roswell Petroleum Building, Roswell, New Mexico
9 [redacted] Chicago 3, Illinois
6 [redacted] Concord, New Hampshire
51 [redacted] Hills Building, Syracuse 2, New York
2 [redacted] Ocean City, New Jersey
11 [redacted] Durham, North Carolina
1 [redacted] Pensacola, Florida
29 [redacted] Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan
29 [redacted] Chicago 4, Illinois
10 [redacted] Alworth Building, Duluth 2, Minnesota

REC'D - WITCHE
FBI
ENCLOSURE
74-1-367-130
REC-32
MAY 16 1960
ENCLOSURE
COPY

The Honorable Lawrence E. Walsh


-2-

April 18, 1960

1 [redacted] First National Bank Building, Phoenix, Arizona
2 [redacted] Kearns Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah
76 [redacted] Wyoming Bank Building, Casper, Wyoming
18 [redacted] Greenwich, Connecticut
178 [redacted] Depositors Trust Building, Camden, Maine
134 [redacted] Memphis 1, Tennessee
22 [redacted] Yazoo City, Mississippi
24 [redacted] Executive Director of the American Bar Association, 1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, Washington 25, D. C.
Lynn Edwards, Assistant to Mr. Hoover, FBI, Washington 25, D. C.
254 [redacted] Director, American Bar Foundation, 1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
174 [redacted] Assistant Director, American Bar Foundation, 1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
5 [redacted] Director, Washington Office, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
27 [redacted] Controller, American Bar Association, 1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
72 Mr. [redacted] Public Relations Director, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago
It would seem to me that having the ladies would be extremely difficult, even though some of the ladies who have heard about this are most anxious to go on the tour. However, this would make the group unwieldy.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,


John D. Randall
President

JDR:DR

BC to Lynn Edwards, Esquire ✓
Joseph D. Stecher, Esquire
Miss [redacted]
Cedar Rapids Office

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J. P. Mohr

DATE: 5/12/60

FROM : Mr. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL TOUR FOR ABA BOARD OF
GOVERNORS AND KEY STAFF MEMBERS;
REQUEST TO MEET THE DIRECTOR;
LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGERS
MAY 16, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

b6
 b7c

SYNOPSIS:

BACKGROUND: On 4/28/60 the Director approved final arrangements for a special tour of the FBI for the Board of Governors and key staff members of the ABA who will be in Washington on ABA business on May 16, 1960. This tour is scheduled to begin at approximately 11:20 a.m. and will terminate in the Director's office at 12:20 p.m. Upon meeting and being photographed with the Director, a luncheon with Attorney General Rogers in his dining room is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. Mr. Tolson and Inspector Edwards have been invited to attend this luncheon. The special tour and arrangements for the photographs to be taken in the Director's office will be handled by SA Kemper, Crime Records Division.

A review of Bufiles and appropriate reference material fails to indicate any substantial derogatory information concerning the membership of the Board of Governors and the key staff members of the ABA who are to meet the Director with the exception of the following: (1) Whitney North Seymour, President Elect of ABA...his past questionable activity and affiliations with such groups as the National Lawyers Guild, Russian War Relief, American Civil Liberties Union, American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations, etc. are well known to the Director. (2) [redacted] representative of the seventh district of ABA, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as member of National Lawyers Guild in 1944-1945. Bufiles reflect no other questionable associations or membership in National Lawyers Guild since that time.

SPECIAL ITEMS FOR THE DIRECTOR'S INFORMATION: (1) Bufiles reflect that included in this group will be the following individuals whom the Director has met in the past: John Randall (9/29/59) President of the ABA, Ross L. Malone

1 - Mr. Ingram
 1 - Mr. DeLoach

KWW:meh

(6)

REC- 66

EX-115 MAY 17 1960

50 MAY 23 1960

Memorandum Malon to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour ABA

Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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(when he was Deputy Attorney General), John C. Satterfield (3/9/60) President Elect Nominee. (2) The following items might possibly be referred to during luncheon: (a) John Randall is currently preparing an article, at the Director's request, for the Law Enforcement Bulletin (July issue). (b) The Director is reminded he is preparing a feature article for publication in the August, 1960 issue of the ABA Journal. (Article requested by Mr. Tappan Gregory, Editor in Chief, through his assistant, Mrs [redacted]). (3) [redacted] has charge of the ABA Public Relations and has corresponded with the Director re the Director's Law Day messages (1959 and 1960) which [redacted] has widely circulated. [redacted] will also be in charge of publicity with regard to the FBI tours in connection with the ABA Annual Meeting in August. (4) [redacted] University of Michigan Law School, will retire September, 1960, to assume full time position as Administrator of the American Bar Foundation. [redacted] may refer to his three-week tour of Russia in 1958 as a Special Consultant in a State Department sponsored delegation. He delivered an address on this subject in November, 1959, in Memphis, Tennessee, at the Regional Conference of the ABA.

Thumbnail sketches concerning other members of the ABA who will be in attendance are set forth in the details of this memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For the information of the Director.

gpc
5/13

✓

AM
5/13

DS/13

HR
ESP

Memorandum Malone Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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DETAILS: On 4/28/60, the Director approved arrangements set forth in memorandum dated 4/22/60, from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Malone as follows:

SPECIAL TOUR: The Director granted approval for a special tour to be given to the members of the Board of Governors and key staff members of the ABA who will be in Washington attending a Board of Governors meeting on May 16, 1960, in preparation for the annual meeting in August, 1960. The tour is scheduled to begin at 11:20 a.m. and to terminate at the Director's office at 12:20 p.m. where the group will meet the Director and have a group photograph taken with him. Arrangements for the handling of the special tours and for the group photograph with the Director in his office will be under the supervision of SA Kemper of the Crime Records Division. Inspector H. L. Edwards and SA Kenneth W. Whittaker, regular Bureau liaison representatives with the ABA, will accompany the group into the Director's office.

LUNCHEON WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGERS: The Director has previously approved his joining the group after the group photograph has been taken in his office, in attending the luncheon to be given by the Attorney General in his dining room. The Director has also approved that Mr. Tolson and Inspector Edwards should be in attendance at the luncheon which is scheduled to begin at approximately 12:30 p.m.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION RE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND STAFF OF THE ABA WHO ARE TO BE IN ATTENDANCE:

Bufiles and appropriate reference material have been reviewed and the following information is set forth on each individual to be present in alphabetical order:

D.C.
E. DIXIE BEGGS, Member, Board of Governors, Pensacola, Florida.

Beggs was born 4/3/1908, Pensacola, Florida; graduate of the University of Florida Law School (Martindale Hubbell Directory). Beggs while serving as State Attorney, First Judicial Circuit of Florida on 10/23/39, was given a special tour of the Bureau at the request of [redacted], United States Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. He requested to see the Director but was advised the Director was out of town. Beggs by letter dated November 3, 1939, expressed regret that Director was not available at the time of his visit, and stated that he was very much impressed with the fine work the Director was doing. (94-2-19047, 19058, 19091).

Memorandum Malone to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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b7c

Bufiles reflect numerous instances of cordial correspondence with Beggs in regard to his work as State Attorney. (95-5184-9; 62-22080-4; 5-2930-1).

D.C.
ROBERT KINSLOE BELL, Member, Board of Governors, Ocean City, New Jersey.

He was born at Mount Union, Pennsylvania, on 1/6/1900, received his LL.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. He presently resides in Ocean City, New Jersey. (Who's Who, 1960 - 1961).

Bufiles contain no identifiable information.

D.C.
RICHARD HENRY BOWERMAN, Member, Board of Governors, New Haven, Connecticut.

He was born April 29, 1917, in Newark, New Jersey. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, September 1935 to June, 1942 and received A.B. and LL.B. degrees and was admitted to Connecticut State Bar 2/1/46. He practiced law as of 1956 in law firm of Gumbart, Corbin, Tyler and Cooper, New Haven, Connecticut.

Bowerman was investigated by this Bureau in February, 1956, in connection with an appointment with the Commission on Government Security. The investigation was favorable and no derogatory information was obtained. (77-70739).

D.C. *American Bar Association*
JOSEPH D. CALHOUN, Secretary ABA, Member, Board of Governors, Media, Pennsylvania.

He was born in Norwood, Pennsylvania, on June 26, 1907 and received his LL.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1932. (Who's Who 1960 - 1961).

Bufiles reflect Calhoun, during 1950, was associated in the practice of law with one [redacted] in Media, Pennsylvania. [redacted] was subject of security matter investigation. No derogatory information developed concerning Calhoun. He was considered by his associates and neighbors as a loyal American citizen of good character. (101-6921-20). Bufiles reflect Calhoun forwarded a copy of the resolution and report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives to the Bureau. The Director, by letter dated 3/24/59, expressed appreciation for the generous remarks concerning the FBI in this report.

Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Calhoun and no other record of correspondence with him.

Memorandum Malone to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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b7c

D.C.
[redacted] Director, Washington Office, ABA.

American Bar Association

[redacted] is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and presently serves as Washington representative of the ABA.

Bufiles reflect correspondence with [redacted] in April, 1958 with regard to his request for a statement from the Director in observance of Law Day, USA and other correspondence in connection with ABA activities all cordial. [redacted] was given a tour of the Bureau with his son, [redacted] on 3/22/60. He has expressed great admiration for the Director and the FBI and is extremely cooperative. He requested and was given an autographed picture of the Director for his son, [redacted] who considers the Director his "hero".

D.C.
WILLOUGHBY A. COLBY, Member, Board of Governors, Concord, New Hampshire.

He was born 7/9/96 in Bow, New Hampshire, and presently resides in Concord, New Hampshire. Bufiles reflect only cordial correspondence from SAC Boston to Colby on 11/18/37 in connection with Colby's position as County Solicitor, Concord, New Hampshire. Bufiles contain no other information concerning Colby.

D.C.
[redacted] Treasurer, ABA Detroit, Michigan.

American Bar Association

Bufiles reflect that during a Bureau Internal Security - IS Investigation of one [redacted] it was revealed that Coulter had corresponded with [redacted] in May and July of 1953. There was no identifiable derogatory information re Coulter and the investigation re [redacted] was closed in 1954. (62-61574-8 p. 15; 50 p. 6)

D.C.
WALTER E. CRAIG, Member, Board of Governors, Phoenix, Arizona.

He was born in Oakland, California in 1909 and received his LL.B. degree from Stanford University in 1934. (Who's Who 1960 - 1961).

Russia
Bufiles reflect Craig, as member of ABA delegation, registered at American Embassy, Moscow, July 1958. No other information available in Bufiles. (100-351585-3339).

D.C.
TAPPAN GREGORY, Editor in Chief, ABA Journal, Chicago, Illinois, Member of Board of Governors.

American Bar Association

He was born 8/27/1886, in Madison, Wisconsin. He received his A.B. degree from Yale University in 1910 and LL.B. degree from Northwestern University, 1912. He attended the Nuremburg War Trials as an observer

Conn. Germany
- 4 -

Memorandum Malone to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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b7C

representing ABA in 1946. (94-1-369-805) Gregory, through his assistant, Mrs. [redacted] requested that the Director submit an article for publication in the August, 1960 issue of the ABA Journal. The article is presently being prepared.

No other pertinent information except record of cordial correspondence with Gregory re article by the Director for the ABA Journal. (94-1-369-1289, 1295).

D.C.
~~DONALD D. HARRIES~~, Member, Board of Governors, Duluth, Minnesota.

He was born in Minnesota in 1893. (Martindale Hubbell Directory) Bufiles reflect that he became member of the Board of Governors of the ABA in August of 1959. No further information recorded. (94-1-369-1194 p. 28)

D.C. Maco
~~EGBERT L. HAYWOOD~~, Member, Board of Governors, Durham, North Carolina.

Bufiles reflect that Haywood wrote a letter to the Director on 12/4/59 commending the Director upon writing the article entitled "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality." (62-93201-2) A memorandum dated 10/25/50, reveals Haywood, at that time, was an attorney engaged in the practice of law in Durham, North Carolina. He was born in that city in 1911, obtained his LL.B. degree at Harvard Law School in 1934 and was admitted to the Bar the same year. He comes from an old line family and enjoys a good reputation both as an attorney and an individual. There is no derogatory information concerning him in Bufiles and no further pertinent information was noted. (94-52966-23)

D.C. American Bar Association
[redacted] Director of Public Relations, ABA, Chicago, Illinois.

Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence with [redacted] from 1952 to present. [redacted] by letter to the Director on 1/14/59, expressed his extreme gratitude for the excellent statement the Director made available to the ABA with reference to Law Day, USA, May 1, 1959. (94-52383-x4) [redacted] requested and received a statement from the Director for publication in Law Day pamphlet May 1, 1960 issue. Director's statement received wide circulation and [redacted] expressed his gratitude.

[redacted] known to Bureau liaison representatives as good friend of Bureau, has been extremely cooperative and has voiced his admiration for both the Director and FBI. Particularly helpful re publicity for FBI tours, ABA meeting, August, 1960.

D.C.
~~EDWARD W. KUHN~~, Member, Board of Governors, Memphis, Tennessee.

Kuhn was born in 1905 in Memphis, Tennessee. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1933. (Martindale Hubbell Directory) Bufiles contain no record re Kuhn.

D.C. American Bar Association
[redacted] Assistant Director, American Bar Foundation, ABA Staff, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] also serves as Deputy Administrator and Librarian for the American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois. (63-383-130) He heads up the American Bar Foundation Survey of Administration of Criminal Justice which is financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Bureau has not participated in this survey.

Memorandum Malone to Mohr

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b7C

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

Bufiles reflect no record of correspondence with [] but he is known to Bureau liaison representatives, Inspector H. L. Edwards and Special Agent Kenneth W. Whittaker. He has expressed admiration for the Director and the FBI on numerous occasions. He has been cooperative in his dealings with Bureau liaison representatives.

D.C. Va. American Bar Association
ROSS L. MALONE, past President of ABA, Member of Board of Governors, Roswell, New Mexico.

He was born September 9, 1910, in Roswell, New Mexico. He received his law degree from Washington and Lee University in 1932. He was formerly ^{Deputy} Attorney General of the USA and is a member of the American Law Institute and the American Judicature Society. He was a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and is a Methodist. Bureau has enjoyed excellent relations with Malone. Bureau investigation conducted re Malone at time he was being considered for position of Deputy Attorney General reflected no derogatory information. Bufiles reflect numerous cordial correspondence with Malone, (77-53797). personally acquainted with the Director while Deputy AG.

D.C. American Bar Association
EDWARD E. MURANE, Member, Board of Governors, ABA, Casper, Wyoming.

He was born on August 10, 1902, in Nome, Alaska, and presently resides in Cedar Knoll, Casper, Wyoming.

Bufiles reflect Murane toured the Bureau on February 4, 1953, with his wife and daughter. He requested to meet the Director, whose absence was explained and regrets expressed (94-2-98554).

Bufiles contain no further reference to him.

D.C.
[] Member, Board of Governors, Camden, Maine.
He was born in Lincolnville, Maine in 1917 and received his LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1949. He presently resides in Camden, Maine. (Martindale Hubbell Directory, 1960). Bufiles contain no further identifiable information with []

D.C. Mass. American Bar Association
CHARLES W. PETTENGILL, Member of Board of Governors, ABA, Greenwich, Connecticut.

He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on February 16, 1901, and received his LL.B. degree from Boston University in 1922. He presently resides in Greenwich, Connecticut. (Who's Who 1960 - 1961).

Bufiles contain no reference to Pettengill.

Memorandum Malone to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA

Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

D.C. American Bar Association
JOHN D. RANDALL, President, ABA, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Randall is well-known to the Director. He saw the Director on 9/29/59, at which time they discussed problems of law enforcement and the ABA. The Director wrote Randall on 10/1/59, advising of Inspector H. L. Edwards' position as representative of the FBI to the ABA.

Randall presented the Director a certificate of membership in the ABA at the graduation exercises, Sixty-fourth Session, FBI National Academy on 11/4/59.

Bufiles reflect numerous cordial correspondence with Randall and many instances of cordial relations between him and Bureau personnel. Randall has openly expressed his great admiration for the Director and the FBI. He is a popular, well-educated lawyer from Iowa, who has often stated that his aims in life have always been in agreement with the Director. Randall's term as President of the ABA will expire in August, 1960. He is presently preparing an article for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, July, 1960 issue.

D.C. American Bar Association
FRANKLIN RITER, Member, Board of Governors, ABA, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was born on 9/27/1886 in Logan, Utah and received his LL.B. degree from Columbia University in 1910. (Who's Who 1960 - 1961) *NY*

Bufiles contain no reference to Riter.

D.C. American Bar Association
LEWIS C. RYAN, Member, Board of Governors, ABA, Syracuse, New York. He was born in South Otselic, New York on 8/20/1891 and received his LL.B. degree from Syracuse University in 1912. He presently resides in Fayetteville, New York. (Who's Who 1960 - 1961)

Bufiles contain no information concerning Ryan.

D.C. American Bar Association
JOHN C. SATTERFIELD, President Elect Nominee, ABA (1961 - 1962), Yazoo, City, Mississippi.

Satterfield is well-known to the Director. He was nominated to the position of President Elect of the ABA at the midyear meeting held in Chicago, Illinois in February, 1960. Satterfield met with the Director on 3/9/60 and discussed the work of the FBI and the ABA. He had originally come to the attention of the Bureau ~~in his capacity~~ the Circuit Riders, Incorporated, a Methodist action group which is concerned with the communist menace. Satterfield has been most cooperative with the Bureau and has pledged his full support and assistance to the Director in any endeavor which the Director might desire.

D.C. American Bar Association
WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, SR., President Elect, ABA (1960 - 1961), New York, New York.

b. 1/4/06, Chicago, Ill. Member of National Guild of Racialists
- 7 -

Memorandum Malon to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour for ABA

Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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b7c

He was born on January 4, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois, received his LL.B. degree from Columbia Law School in 1923 and held the position of Solicitor General of the United States from 1931 to 1933. The Director has been furnished with numerous memoranda reflecting Seymour's questionable associations and past membership in communist front groups such as (1) The American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union (Temporary Directory 1936). This institute was cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (2) American Civil Liberties Union (member of the special National Committee on Conscientious Objectors, October, 1940). Seymour also addressed the National Lawyers Guild as a guest speaker in 1937. Bufiles reflect numerous other questionable associations by Seymour during the 1930s and 1940s but there is no indication of any such association of activities within the recent past (1950s)

Seymour will begin his term as President of the ABA in August, 1960.

D.C.
SYLVESTER C. SMITH, Chairman, House of Delegates, ABA, Member of Board of Governors, Newark, New Jersey. *American Bar Association*

He was born on 8/24/1894, in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and presently resides in Newark, New Jersey. He served as former General Counselor for Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, New Jersey, has been extremely cooperative with the Bureau and was placed on the special mailing list in November, 1959, (94-1-369-1215, 1216, 1295). as an SAC contact.

Smith is a good friend of the Bureau and is an admirer of the Director. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Smith.

D.C.
[] Director, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

The Bureau conducted an applicant-type investigation on [] in 1953. This investigation reflected that the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed that [] delivered a report to the Fifth Annual Division of the National Lawyers Guild held in Detroit, Michigan, 5/29 - 6/1/49. (100-418797-65 p.99). *Tenn. Russia*

"Detroit News", 9/23/51, reported that the Detroit Lawyers Guild was leading the opposition to a State Bar Committee recommendation which called for the disbarment of disloyal lawyers. The recommendation was drafted by a committee headed by [] (100-3-12-2516 p.37) Bufiles reflect cordial correspondence between the Detroit Office and [] re applicant matters. (94-1-724-85x).

In 1956 [] was a member of the Board of Directors of the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development, Incorporated of the Ford Foundation.

Memorandum Maloney to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

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b7c

At that time he was also Dean of the University of Michigan Law School.
(Will retire September, 1960, to assume position as Administrator of the
American Bar Foundation).

Bufiles also reflect that he corresponded with the Director on
February 27, 1950, requesting names of former Special Agents who might be
interested in teaching criminal law at the University of Michigan. This letter was
acknowledged on 3/7/50 and a list of former FBI employees, graduates of the
University of Michigan, who were engaged in the practice of law was furnished to
him. (67-037-380) He addressed the ABA Regional Meeting, Memphis, Tennessee,
November, 1959, and discussed "Law and Administration of Justice in the Soviet
Union" based on his studies and three-week trip to Russia in 1958 as member of
the State Department official delegation. He emphasizes all powers are centralized
in the Communist Party and severely criticized that system.

P.L. *American Bar Association*
JOSEPH DAY STECHER, Executive Director of ABA, Chicago, Illinois.

Stecher was born 2/22/1904, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He received his
A.B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1925, his LL.D. degree in 1949
from the same university, and his J.D. degree from Ohio State University in 1928.
He married [redacted] on 2/23/1937. Stecher was admitted to the Bar
of Ohio in 1928. He was a recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the U.S.
Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1938, and was a member of the Toledo Junior
Chamber of Commerce from 1928 to 1938. He is a member of the American Bar
Association, and served as Assistant Secretary from 1937 to 1945. He has served
as Secretary from 1945, and has also been on the Board of Governors since 1945.
He is a member of numerous civic and professional organizations. (Who's Who in
America for 1954 - 1955).

He is presently Executive Director of ABA, which is a full-time
permanent key staff position at the ABA center in Chicago.

In 1942, there was correspondence with Stecher concerning a speech
before the Toledo Bar Association. (94-1-28534-2)

A name check at the request of the Army was conducted in November,
1955, concerning Stecher, and the Army was advised that no investigation of
Stecher had been conducted by the FBI. (62-60527-45449)

Stecher has been most cooperative to Bureau representatives and
has expressed his admiration for the Director on numerous occasions.

D.L. *American Bar Association*
[redacted] Controller and Business Manager, ABA, Chicago, Illinois.
[redacted] along with [redacted] ABA Director of Activities was
taken on a special tour of the Bureau on 5/20/59. Bufiles reflect that [redacted]
has often complimented Bureau representatives on the conduct of Bureau personnel

Memorandum Malo to Mohr

Re: American Bar Association (ABA) Special Tour ABA
Board of Governors and Key Staff Members; Request to Meet the
Director; Luncheon with Attorney General Rogers, May 16, 1960

b6
b7C

and has advised that he would be glad to be of assistance to the Bureau. Bufiles contain no further information re [redacted]

D.C.
American Bar Association
BENJAMIN WHAM, Member, Board of Governors, ABA, Chicago, Illinois.
He was born in Cartee, Illinois on 6/11/1891.

Bufiles reflect Wham was member of the National Lawyers Guild
(cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities) March 29, 1944.
(100-7321-1230 p.11)

see Malo
He delivered an address entitled "The Pro-Communist Conspiracy
in our Midst" on 12/18/52 before a meeting of the Cook County Council of the
American Legion, Illinois. (62-75147-9-44 p.53)

On October 1956 Wham published an article entitled "While the Nation
Sleeps" which set forth the threats to our society resulting from propaganda
designed to change our form of government. This was a reprint from the
Daughters of the American Revolution. (94-1-135-1638) Bufiles reflect no
further information re Wham.

D.C.
American Bar Association
HENRY L. WOOLFENDER, JR., Member, Board of Governors, ABA, Detroit,
Michigan.

He was born on November 25, 1906, in Denver, Colorado. He presently
resides in Detroit, Michigan. He invited the Director to address the Third Annual
Banquet of the State Bar of Michigan at Grand Rapids on 10/7/38. Previous
comments prevented the Director's attendance. (94-1-561-12) Bufiles contain
no derogatory information re Woolfender but rather reflect that he was
sympathetic and cordial to the Bureau and its work. (77-0-64)

D.C.
American Bar Association
OSMER C. FITTS, Chairman Elect of House of Delegates, 1960 - 1961.

On May 12, 1960, it was ascertained that Mr. Osmer C. Fitts from
Brattleboro, Vermont would be in attendance with the above-numerated group.
Fitts was recently nominated (February, 1960) as Chairman of the House of
Delegates to succeed Sylvester Smith, the incumbent. The Director congratulated
Fitts by letter dated 2/26/60. Bufiles reflect no derogatory information re
Fitts and he is presently being considered as an SAC contact of the Albany Office.

HW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-16-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

b6

b7C

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL TOUR AND PHOTOGRAPH WITH DIRECTOR
5-16-60

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

In connection with the photographs taken in the Director's Office today at the conclusion of the special tour of captioned group, Mr. [redacted] in charge of Public Relations for the ABA, requested that copies of the photographs be made available to him for distribution to the individuals in attendance.

Copies of the two small group photographs which were requested will likewise be distributed through Mr. [redacted] but it is felt that as a matter of courtesy a letter should be directed to Mr. John Randall, ABA President, advising him of this distribution. It is noted that Whitney North Seymour, President Elect of the ABA, who is in one of the small group photographs, is the subject of derogatory information and, therefore, an individual letter to him or the other individuals in the small group photos should not be sent by the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

Copies of the photographs taken today be made available as requested through Mr. [redacted] ABA Public Relations director, and that ABA President John Randall be advised by letter from the Director.

1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

JRH:mbb
(3)

63 MAY 19 1960

REC-1

24 MAY 13 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA MemorandumTO : Mr. DeLoach *D*

DATE: May 16, 1960

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DM*SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL TOUR FOR ABA BOARD OF
GOVERNORS AND KEY STAFF MEMBERS
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1960, 11:15 A.M.

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

b6
b7C

This morning, May 16, 1960, in accordance with prior arrangements, 28 individuals constituting the captioned group were conducted on very special tours of the Bureau by Inspector Bernard M. Suttler, Special Agents [redacted] Bowen F. Rose, and August B. Fipp, Jr. Following their tour the members were taken to the Director's Reception Room where Inspector H. Lynn Edwards and Special Agent Kenneth W. Whittaker escorted the group into Mr. Hoover's Office for a meeting with the Director. Photographs were taken at this time which will be the subject matter of a memorandum being separately submitted. Following their meeting with the Director it is noted that the entire group, together with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson, were scheduled to have lunch with the Attorney General.

The group appeared to be highly impressed with their visit to headquarters and many complimentary remarks were made to the Special Agents conducting the tours concerning the Director and his administration of the Bureau. The members of the group made it a point to express their gratitude to the Special Agents for a most interesting and informative tour. It is being noted that Mr. [redacted] Director of the American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, was unable to accompany the group as originally planned.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

WHS:mmh
(6)64 MAY 19 1960
256

REC-21 94-1-367-1306

EX-100

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 17, 1960

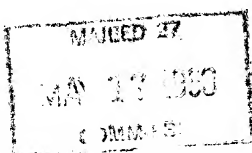
INQUIRY RE ORIGIN OF INSCRIPTION
IN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ROTUNDA

You will recall an inquiry being raised by one of the members of the American Bar Association Board of Governors group with whom you lunched yesterday as to the origin of an inscription in the Attorney General's rotunda on the fifth floor, and that Mr. Tolson volunteered to try to satisfy the inquirer's curiosity as to the origin of this inscription.

The attorney who raised the inquiry was Henry L. Woolfenden of Dahlberg, [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. There is attached for your information a copy of my letter to Mr. Woolfenden reflecting the results of our research. It might be of interest to you in case of some future inquiry.

Enclosure

NOTE: Inquiry re Origin of Inscription in Attorney General's Rotunda.
See letter addressed to Henry L. Woolfenden, Esquire, dated 5-17-60.



HLE:wmj
(4)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

50 MAY 20 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX 105
94-1-361-1
24
29.11.60
137

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. Malone *jm*DATE: 5/11/60 *jm*FROM : H. L. Edwards *HL*SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
PRESIDENT JOHN RANDALL
RE AVAILABILITY OF DIRECTOR TO SPEAK AT
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, JUNE 7, 1960

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

ABA President John Randall called me at 4:15 p. m. today from his law office in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He asked whether the Director ever went out on inspection trips. On inquiring what he had in mind, I was told that the Merchants National Bank, which is the largest bank in Cedar Rapids and a very important one, is planning an annual party for the County Bar Association, and this year they want to give the dinner in John Randall's honor. Randall stated this annual affair is considered quite an important one in Iowa, and ordinarily they have some outside distinguished lawyer, frequently from the teaching side of the profession, as the guest speaker. *for Director*

Randall said that since the dinner is being given this year in his honor and since this matter is so close to his heart, he was wondering whether the Director might be able to attend as the guest speaker. The dinner is scheduled for 6/7/60. Randall mentioned that he realized the Director had to turn down his previous invitation to speak at the Northwestern Regional Meeting of the ABA scheduled for 5/22/60 at Portland. Randall thought this was quite a distance for the Director to travel in view of his many important commitments. However, he thought that if the Director did make occasional inspection tours of the offices, he might be able to be in Cedar Rapids for the June 7 affair. Randall also mentioned that he knows that Associate Director Tolson comes from Cedar Rapids, and he felt this might be an additional reason why the Director might find this affair interesting.

I told Mr. Randall that June 7 was the day preceding the graduation of the 65th Session of the National Academy and that as Randall could recall from having spoken here last year this is a most important function and one which the Director always personally attends. Randall stated that this answered his question because he realized this was a conflict which would make it impossible for the Director to even consider his invitation. He stated, however, that he is still looking forward to being able to have the Director speak at some of the Bar functions and that he will keep trying.

1 - Director's Office
1 - Mr. DeLoach
HLE:sjw

59 MAY 20 1960

REC-9

24 MAY 13 1960

NOTED
Yes

EX-108

CRIME RECORDS

Memorandum to Mr. Malone

Re: Inquiry from American Bar Association (ABA)

President John Randall

Re Availability of Director to Speak at

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 7, 1960

The Director will recall that Randall is scheduled to be in Washington next week for the meeting of the Board of Governors of the ABA, and that this group is coming to the Bureau on Monday, 5/16/60, for a special tour, shaking hands with and being photographed with the Director and thereafter having a luncheon in the Attorney General's dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are scheduled to arrive in Washington, Saturday, 5/14/60, by air, and Edwards told Randall he will meet him and his wife at the airport and take them to their hotel.

Randall stated that the problem which he had faced earlier of not being able to include the Board of Governors' wives in the special tour and luncheon because of the limitations on the size of the Attorney General's dining room has now been solved because Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa is having the wives as his guests at a luncheon on the Hill at the same time that the Board of Governors will be at the Justice Building.

ACTION: For the information of the Director.

SPC
5/11

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ABM
5/11

WHR
JON

SPB

00-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
May 16, 1960

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Malone ☒
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 12:20PM today, Inspector H. L. EDWARDS and 29 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND KEY STAFF PERSONNEL are scheduled to call at the Reception Room after completing a special tour of the Bureau conducted by Special Agent personnel. The Director has agreed to meet with these men and have a group photograph taken.

The Bureau photographer will be here.

Mr. Kemper in Mr. DeLoach's office will be present to coordinate the photograph.

After meeting with these men, the Director is scheduled to accompany them at 12:30PM to the Attorney General's Luncheon.

Background material is attached.

ceh

105

REC-16

94-1-366-1309

MAY 18 1960

52 MAY 20 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *WLB*

DATE: 5-17-60

b6
b7cFROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: MRS. [REDACTED]
 ASSISTANT EDITOR
 "AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 JOURNAL"
 TOURED BUREAU, 5-17-60

On 5-17-60, Mrs. [REDACTED] Assistant Editor, "American Bar Association Journal," Chicago, Illinois, was conducted on a special tour of Bureau facilities by SA [REDACTED], of Crime Research Section. She appeared quite impressed with the Bureau's exhibits and spoke very favorably of the work of the FBI and the Director. There was no request to see Mr. Hoover.

Upon completion of the tour, Mrs. [REDACTED] was taken to the office of Inspector H. L. Edwards for a visit with him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Inspector Edwards
- 1 - Tour Room

BS:jac (6)

EX-105

REC-41

94-1-369-1310

CORRESPONDENCE

50 MAY 24 1960

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 6, 1960

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
REGIONAL MEETING
PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 22-25, 1960

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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b7c

[redacted] Director, Washington Office, ABA, advised on 5/5/60 that the final programming arrangements for the above-captioned regional meeting are now complete. He advised that in addition to the scheduled program of the Sections, the Family Law Section, which has responsibility for the studies on Juvenile Delinquency is putting on a symposium on family law. [redacted] also stated that the execution of C. Chessman, convicted rapist has highlighted the "Multiple Appeals" study ordered by the ABA Board of Governors and that the Criminal Law Section is expected to make a preliminary report. More than 75 speakers are scheduled to appear and an estimated 1300 ABA members are expected.

As you know, the ABA, because of the magnitude of the membership and the various activities of the Sections, holds two regional meetings a year in order that the work of the Sections may be discussed, analyzed, and, where appropriate, prepared in resolution form for presentment to the House of Delegates at the annual meeting. The Board of Governors will also be in attendance. The last regional meeting was held in Memphis November 12, 1959. The Family Law Section's first news letter, recently released, refers to the Memphis meeting and contains a statement referring to the presence of a Bureau representative as follows:

A highlight of the meeting was the appearance of H. Lynn Edwards, Inspector-in-Charge of Inspection Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who pledged the support of Director J. Edgar Hoover and the lawyer personnel of the Bureau." A copy is attached. (*attached by [redacted]*)

The Director has previously approved the attendance of Bureau representatives at the ABA's annual and regional meetings. In view of the planned activities of this meeting and, since it is the final business meeting prior to the annual meeting to be held here in Washington in August, it is felt regular Bureau representatives, H. L. Edwards and K. W. Whittaker should be in attendance.

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given for Bureau representatives to cover the next regional meeting at Portland May 22-25, 1960.

Enclosure

62 MAY 24 1960
C. D. DeLoach

REC-11

12 MAY 18 1960

NOTED

May 17, 1960

Henry L. Woolfenden, Esquire
c/o Board of Governors
American Bar Association
Statler Hilton Hotel
16th and K Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woolfenden:

Associate Director Tolson advised me that during the Attorney General's luncheon with the Board of Governors yesterday you inquired as to the origin of the following inscription which appears in the rotunda of the Attorney General's suite: "The United States wins its case whenever justice is done one of its citizens in the courts." Mr. Tolson volunteered to try to ascertain the origin of this inscription.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to ascertain its origin with certainty. Inquiry in the Department of Justice reflects that in 1945 the Department communicated with the architectural firm to ascertain the origin of all the inscriptions in and on the Justice Building. They were informed that the sculptor who did the inscriptions was Mr. [redacted] of New York City, and he collaborated with Dr. [redacted] Scripps College, Claremont, California. It is understood that Dr. [redacted] composed all of the inscriptions except one on the Tenth Street entrance to the courtyard, which reads as follows: "Justice is the great interest of man on earth; wherever her temple stands there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement and progress of our race."

There is a belief on the part of some in the Department of Justice that the specific inscription you inquired about is an adaptation from a statement in the opinion of Mr. Justice Sutherland in *Berger v. U. S.*, 295 U. S. 78 (1935). This statement is: "The United States Attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done."

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

HLE:wmj:mbk

(See NOTE next page)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Henry L. Woolfenden, Esquire

You will note the singular similarity between the statement and the inscription. Although the Justice Building was occupied initially in 1934, I am told the inscriptions were added a year or more later. This would appear to indicate that Dr. [] was scanning the legal writings of the day for "quotable quotes" and he found one of them in the [] case.

I hope the foregoing will be of at least some help to you in satisfying your curiosity. Please be assured it was a pleasure to have you in the group yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh (sent separately)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: The information contained herein was secured by SA Supervisor Dwight J. Dalbey of the Legal Research Desk, Training and Inspection Division, from Edgar M. Ford of the Administrative Services Offices of the Department.

The Attorney General

May 18, 1960

REC-13

Director, FBI

EX-105

FORTHCOMING VISIT OF BRITISH LAWYERS
ATTENDING THE JOINT CONVENTION OF THE
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE
BRITISH BAR BEING HELD IN WASHINGTON,
D. C., DURING THE WEEK OF AUGUST 29 -
SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

In response to your memorandum of May 11, 1960, relative to this Bureau's arrangements for handling visitors attending the captioned convention, I would like to advise that special arrangements have already been made to extend every possible courtesy in connection with visitors to FBI Headquarters.

Special tours will be conducted each day during this period between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., and every effort will be expended to insure that all convention visitors desiring to tour our facilities are appropriately handled. Background data concerning FBI tours has already been furnished to the American Bar Association for publication in their journal, and this material details the topics encompassed by our tours.

Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach is being designated as my representative to maintain liaison with your office relative to all plans in this matter.

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

MAILED 8

MAY 18 1960

COMM-FBI

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 5-17-60 captioned "Joint Convention, American Bar Association and British Bar, Washington, D. C., August 29 - September 2, 1960, Special Tour Arrangements." JRH:mbb

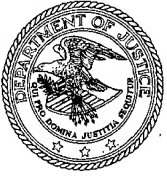
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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JRH:mbb
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 MAY 25 1960



From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Edwards

Deputy Attorney General
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General ...
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel....
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property...
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security .
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Administrative Assistant Attorney General....
Director, F.B.I.
Director, Bureau of Prisons
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Director, Public Information
Records Administration Office

MEMORANDUM

*James H. Beardsley
5/17/60
JRM: mls*

*W. C. Sullivan
5/17/60
WCS*

94-1-369-1313

REC-13

EX-105

MAY 23 1960

MAY 18 1960

8/2/60



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

May 11, 1960

TO HEADS OF OFFICES, DIVISIONS, BUREAUS AND BOARDS

RE: Forthcoming visit of British lawyers
attending the Joint Convention of the
American Bar Association and the
British Bar being held in Washington,
D. C. , during the week of August 29-
September 2, 1960.

E.W.P.

This Department has been asked to cooperate with the Federal Bar Association in its plan to invite British lawyers to visit government law offices while they are attending the American Bar Association Convention later this year.

Between 1200 and 1500 British lawyers are expected and undoubtedly many will be interested to learn first hand of the legal operations which are performed by the government departments and agencies. The Federal Bar Association, in cooperation with the ABA, will ascertain areas of interest by sending a questionnaire to be distributed to the British with other pre-convention literature, and it is anticipated that a great number will elect to visit the Department of Justice, since it may be the counterpart to the Ministry of Justice in the minds of many British lawyers.

It is my desire that the Department's plans to accommodate the visitors be coordinated. To that end I request that:

94-1-369-1313
ENCLOSURE

1. You, or one of your immediate assistants, be the liaison for your office in formulating plans.

2. You let me know at your earliest convenience the type of program your office, division, bureau or board will be in a position to offer. In this connection, arrangements should be made to have conference rooms available where groups can be accommodated for brief talks on your work. Attorneys, competent to explain your operations and answer questions, should be available to speak to large groups which might assemble in the Great Hall. Exhibits suitable for explaining your functions might be prepared and displayed in the Great Hall.

I would appreciate your providing me with a memorandum setting forth your suggestions by Monday, May 23rd, and shortly thereafter there will be a meeting to discuss the plans.


Attorney General

b6
b7c

REC-61

February 12, 1960

100-10574-1314
Mr. [redacted]
Director of Public Relations
American Bar Association
American Bar Center
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1960,
enclosing a copy of the American Bar Association Law Day
USA manual for 1960 which contains my statement.

I am pleased that I could be of assistance to you
in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 17 2 53 PM '60

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Mr. [redacted]
[redacted] and we have had limited cordial relations with him. Manual
furnished by him contains on page 20 a verbatim brief reproduction of the
Director's statement which was furnished Mr. John D. Randall, President
of the American Bar Association by letter dated 12-18-59.

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McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

HFT:ncr

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED IN 1878

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
1959-1960

COMMITTEE

RICHARD P. TINKHAM, CHAIRMAN
CALUMET BLDG.
HAMMOND, IND.

JOHN SHAW FIELD, RENO, NEV.
ELISHA HANSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM W. MUSSER, JR., ENID, OKLA.
PAUL D. O'BRIEN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

February 5, 1960

b6
b7C

EX-OFFICIO

JOHN D. RANDALL, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
SYLVESTER C. SMITH, JR., NEWARK, N. J.
JOHN S. RENDLEMAN, CARLETON, MD.
E. J. DIMOCK, NEW YORK, N. Y.
DON HYNDMAN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed copy of the American Bar Association Law Day USA manual for 1960 contains the statement which you kindly furnished to us several weeks ago. Your statement appears on Page 20. We are indeed grateful to you for your excellent contribution to this publication, which we hope will serve to encourage a wider observance of Law Day this year than ever before.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Director of Public Relations

[Redacted Address]

DH/cm
Enclosure

Please do not give
any further information
to the [Redacted]

[Redacted]

V 79/60 [Redacted]

37
FEB 8 1960
EX-105

REC-61 64-1-369

EX-105

11 MAY 20 1960

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MILTON E. BACHMANN, LANSING, MICH.
[Redacted], CLEVELAND, OHIO
JAMES V. BENNETT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ALBERT P. BLAUSTEIN, CAMDEN, N. J.
LOUIS M. BROWN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
C. BEVERIN BUSCHMANN, JR.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
DONALD K. CARROLL, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

JAMES S. CREMINS, RICHMOND, VA.
ARTHUR H. DEAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.
JAMES M. DOUGLAS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
EDWARD H. ELLIS, BOULDER, COLO.
PAUL B. ENNIS, BOISE, IDA.
MARTIN GANG, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
ROBERT H. GEFFS, JANESVILLE, WIS.
THEODORE GRANIK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIP S. HABERMANN, MADISON, WIS.
KENNETH HARRIS, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
VINCENT F. MCDEVITT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ROBERT M. MCCREARY, LOVELAND, COLO.
ARTHUR W. MILAM, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
AMOS M. PINKERTON, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
SIDNEY B. PFEIFER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
DONALD S. MOLEN, DENVER, COLO.

FRANCIS SHACKELFORD, ATLANTA, GA.
R. CARLETON SHARRETT, JR.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
ELIZABETH C. SMITH, WASHINGTON, D. C.
B. D. SILLIMAN, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
WILLIAM B. SPANN, JR., ATLANTA, GA.
GLENN R. WINTERS, CHICAGO, ILL.
M. T. WOODS, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

May 19, 1960

H. L. HARRIS

Dear Mr. Hoover:

First of all I want to express my very deep appreciation for the material which I found upon my return from a swing through the South. I know this entailed considerable work and I am hopeful that we can get together the type of a report that will do the job. When I get into it further it may be necessary to get in touch with you for some additional details.

We have done all we can do.
The events during the past week on the handling of the [] blasts have made me sick at heart. I can't recall any situation arising in Washington that has been more miserably handled. It seems to me it was unnecessary for us to sit back and take the beating that we have taken when we are the ones that are grieved and not the Soviets. I do think we should have started beating the drums for self determination for the peoples of East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other one-time free people living under Soviet domination. We should have started calling for an end to the Communist military aggression which has kept the world virtually sitting on the top of a powder keg for fifteen years when we pulled back our forces and let them march into Berlin.

I have yet to see any authoritative sources start documenting the extent of Soviet espionage in the United States, particularly that which is carried on under the guise of Soviet diplomatic immunity. I know the facts are there and it would have been a simple matter to get them together and start beating the drums in a way which would attract world attention.

It is tragic that the President when he saw this trouble coming didn't get away from some of the amateurs and get some professional advice as to how to handle the situation, and I know full well what your position would have been.

ack 5/27/60
AFH:njs

57 JUN 7 1960

LOT XE

REC-87 94-1-369-1315

5 MAY 24 1960

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. FILES

It seems to me that one of the most effective things the administration could now do to salvage some of the damage that has been done is to start asking for the legislation and the court determinations that we so solely need to protect our national security. In fact [redacted] could really get some headlines if he were to go to the Supreme Court on Monday and ask the court, in view of the critical world situation and the Soviet campaign to sabotage peace, to give special consideration to the Communist Party cause before the Fall term, and if the court was inclined to hold the Subversive Control Act of 1950 unconstitutional it would be still time to go back to Congress before it adjourned.

If there is anything I can do along the line, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With every good wish.

b6
b7c

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 5, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT NOMINEE
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 LAW DAY SPEECH
 FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY
 MAY 1, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
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 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Reference is made to Inspector H. L. Edwards memorandum to Mr. Malone in captioned matter dated May 2, 1960, recommending review of Mr. Satterfield's speech for any pertinent observation's to bring to his attention.

The speech prepared by Mr. Satterfield is a most timely and effective one. It would have been difficult to have improved on it.

Particularly effective was Mr. Satterfield's use of excerpts from the Director's statements. Stressing, as he did, the Director's views on the need for each and every individual to assume his rightful responsibilities in our society to protect and defend the priceless heritage of freedom we in this country enjoy, he again turned attention to what undoubtedly is a most vital point and one of the most serious weaknesses in our country today.

It is amazing and alarming to note the growing trend toward patriotic paralysis in the country today. Typical of this paralysis is the enclosed newspaper clipping indicating that 30% of 1,000 teenage boys questioned during a two-year survey objected to being drafted into the armed forces. Also in this line is the action by a Quaker group which recently sponsored the mailing of 22,000 pamphlets encouraging youths to become conscientious objectors.

As we well know, in the struggle against the predatory advance of world communism, we are in a fight up to our necks and no one can afford to sit

Enclosure

CDB:had

REC- 39

- 1 - Section tickler
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Malone
 1 - Mr. Edwards
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Whittaker

62 JUN 21 1960

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont
Re John C. Satterfield
President-Elect Nominee
American Bar Association
Law Day Speech
Fort Campbell, Kentucky
May 1, 1960

idly by and depend upon a few to preserve the rights and freedom they now enjoy. Men like Mr. Satterfield can do much to get this message across and, on the basis of the speech he prepared for the present occasion, it appears that he deserves all the support and assistance we can give him in future matters of this type.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred for information to Assistant Director John P. Malone.

L

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ED

EP

326
5/1

HATRED OF DRAFT FOUND IN YOUTH

30% of 1,000 Surveyed Say
'I Will Not Be Drafted'—
Half of Rest Resigned

Thirty per cent of 1,000 teen-aged boys questioned "in depth" during a two-year survey voiced strong opinions against being drafted into the armed forces, it was reported yesterday. The survey was conducted by the Boys Clubs of America in 100 United States communities.

Some boys said, "I will not be drafted." Among the remaining youths interviewed, half said they wanted to enlist, the other half said a little hopelessly that if they had to go into a service, they would. The boys were 14 to 18 years old.

John P. Scagnelli, assistant director of program services of the Boys Clubs, reported the results of the survey to 800 delegates attending the third day of the organization's fifty-fourth annual convention at the Statler-Hilton Hotel yesterday. The survey, he said, cost \$50,000, which was donated by the Grant Foundation. It was conducted in cooperation with the Center for Social Research of the University of Michigan.

Hold Jobs For Independence

Mr. Scagnelli said he did not know how youths so strongly opposed to serving in the armed forces expected to avoid it. Their negative attitude indicated an "unrealistic" outlook or a "complete lack of understanding of the requirements for military service."

Many youths who held jobs, Mr. Scagnelli said, did so to be financially independent of their families rather than to contribute to their support. The chief concerns of most youths questioned were with problems of education for the jobs they wanted. Nearly 50 per cent wanted to be in a profession. Engineering took first place, Mr. Scagnelli said.

The boys were questioned as to the relative importance they gave to industriousness, conformity, aggressiveness and in-

dependence, he said. Aggressiveness was shown and conformity were preferred in that order industriousness, independence to be the least valued among the four.

During another session Joseph Reid, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, told the delegates that it was unsound to place the blame of numerous social ills on the breakdown of family life. The drastic changes in family life, he said, are the result of the Industrial Revolution, which continues to mold the family structure. Despite the high statistics on divorce, illegitimacy and emotional disturbances, Mr. Reid added, today's family structure is developing a solid base.

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Gandy _____

The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 30 _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 5-4-60

ENCLOSURE

94-1-367-1316

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: April 18, 1960

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: JOHN D. RANDALL
PRESIDENT
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

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Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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Attached for your information is a copy of a letter written by American Bar Association President John Randall, 4-12-60, to [redacted] Chairman of the Criminal Law Section, suggesting that I be included by [redacted] on the Special Committee to study multiple appeals such as exist in the Chessman case. I submitted a memorandum 4-12-60 reporting a telephone conversation with Randall in which he indicated he would submit this letter and send me a copy.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

REC- 75

94-1-361-1317
5 MAY 24 1960

EX-106

HLE:mbk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

PERS. FILES

51 JUN 1 1960

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN D. RANDALL
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

April 12, 1960

Rufus King, Esquire, Chairman
Section of Criminal Law
American Bar Association
Southern Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Rufus:

In re Committee on Chessman Case

During my travels since the Midwinter Meeting, particularly during my swing through California, I have been asked by reporters and by television interviewers about what the American Bar Association was going to do in regard to the Chessman case. I have informed them that a special committee was going to investigate the entire matter and that undoubtedly in August the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association would have something to consider.

I am not familiar with the committee set-up of your Section, but it would seem to me that possibly if there would not be a jurisdictional conflict, it would be well to appoint a special committee in order to point up the work that is being done by the American Bar Association in the public interest to see that the present procedural loopholes are closed. In the various press conferences I have emphasized the fact that our concept of justice requires that every accused person be protected, but that this should not be to the extent that our legal procedure is made a mockery.

You and your Section have a great opportunity to enhance the regard in which the American law is held by the American people, and I know that you are doing a wonderful job.

Incidentally, it would seem that if you were appointing a special committee, it might be well to have a representative of the FBI on that committee. If it would not be inappropriate for me to make a suggestion, I would like to mention my friend, Lynn Edwards, who is not only a very good lawyer, but is very highly regarded in the FBI.

94 1-1-7-122


Rufus King, Esquire

-2-

April 12, 1960

Thank you for your consideration, and with kindest personal regards,
I am,

Sincerely,


John T. Randall
President

JDR:DR

BC to Lynn Edwards, Esquire ✓

Dear Lynn - Hope this does some
good -
Regards
John



American Bar Center

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

b6
b7C

JOHN D. RANDALL
President

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR
President-Elect

SYLVESTER C. SMITH, JR.
Chairman of House of Delegates

GLENN M. COULTER
Treasurer

JOSEPH D. CALHOUN
Secretary

JOSEPH D. STECHER
Executive Director

WASHINGTON OFFICE

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
FEDERAL 7-8266

May 18, 1960

Lynn Edwards, Esquire
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lynn:

Everyone was most impressed with the tour and the opportunity to meet with Mr. Hoover. We particularly appreciate the copies of the photographs which were made of Mr. Hoover with the Board.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Name] Director
Washington Office

DEC:DR

[Redacted Box]

*Noted by
Mr. Muline & Mr. Mohr*

REC-19

94-1-369-1318

EX-107 12 MAY 24 1960

51 MAY 27 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-17-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ~~JOINT CONVENTION, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION~~
~~AND BRITISH BAR~~
~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~
~~AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1960~~
~~SPECIAL TOUR ARRANGEMENTS~~

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

By memorandum of May 11, 1960, the Attorney General advises of the anticipated large number of British lawyers (1200 - 1500) who will be visiting Washington in connection with captioned Convention and of his desire that plans to accommodate these visitors be coordinated. He feels a large number of these visitors will desire to visit the Department and requests to know what special arrangements can be offered by the various Offices, Divisions, Bureaus and Boards of the Department of Justice. The Attorney General likewise requests the identity of the Director's liaison representative in this respect and asks for a reply by Monday, May 23.

As you know, arrangements have already been made to offer specially conducted tours of the Bureau to such visitors and background data including photographs concerning the Bureau's outstanding tour facilities have already been made available to the American Bar Association (ABA) for printing in their journal. An open invitation in this matter has been extended to all visitors attending this Convention and the Bureau plans to maintain a desk at the hotel headquarters of the ABA to help facilitate the proper scheduling of these tours. Every possible special courtesy will be offered.

In view of the Attorney General's specific request that a liaison representative be designated to facilitate all such special plans, it is felt the name of Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach should be submitted.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached letter be sent the Attorney General advising of the Bureau's special plans to afford every possible courtesy to these Convention visitors and that Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach be designated as liaison representative to facilitate handling of all special arrangements in this regard.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards - Enclosure
- 1 - Tour Room - Enclosure

JRH:mbb
 (6)

57 MAY 27 1960

EX-100

REC-19

94-1-369-1319

MAY 24 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

- 2 - Orig. & 1
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Edwards
1 - Liaison

May 24, 1960

Legal Attache, Paris

Director, FBI

**THE 83RD ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
AUGUST 29-SEPTEMBER 2, 1960
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

The 83rd annual meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA) will be held in Washington, D.C., August 29 through September 2, 1960, with an anticipated attendance of 12,000 people. Of these, at least 10,000 will be ABA members. The British delegation will be the largest single group with an anticipated attendance of 1,450 judges, barristers, and solicitors from England and Wales. In addition, there will be 26 delegates from Scotland and a small delegation from Canada. Final arrangements remain to be concluded, but it is expected there will be addresses by Chief Justice Warren, Viscount Kilmutr; by Attorney General William P. Rogers, and the Attorney General of Great Britain, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller; by President John D. Randall of the ABA and President [redacted] of the Law Society of London. In addition, there is an extensive list of distinguished guests from Great Britain, Australia, Scotland, and Canada, who will be attending the annual meeting in Washington.

I have extended an invitation to members of the ABA, their families, friends, and guests from overseas to visit the Bureau while in Washington. Special programed and conducted tours of the Bureau are being planned.

All Legal Attaches should promptly advise the Bureau as to the identity of any guest of the ABA who is a contact from their respective areas who may attend the convention, with specific recommendations as to special courtesies to be extended being submitted at the same time.

EX 109

REC-24

- 2 - Bonn
2 - London
2 - Madrid
2 - Mexico City
2 - Ottawa
2 - Rio de Janeiro
2 - Rome
2 - Tokyo

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

NOTE: During a conference with Section Chief R.O. L'Allier on May 18, 1960, the Director instructed that the Legal Attaches should be informed of the forthcoming ABA convention with instructions that the Legal Attaches should identify specific ABA contacts attending the conference so that every courtesy be extended to them during their visit to Washington, D.C. The identity of attending officials along with recommendations of the Legal Attaches should be furnished to Inspector H.L. Edwards for his review and recommendations.

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

HEC-2

KGC:jas/mla
(24)

64 JUN 1 1960

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 19, 1960

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SPECIAL TOUR FOR [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] 5/18/60

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Gandy _____

Pursuant to prior arrangements made by SA Kenneth W. Whittaker, a special tour was afforded [REDACTED] Administrative Secretary, American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois; and [REDACTED] of American Bar Association's Washington, D. C., office on 5/18/60.

Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been most cooperative with the Bureau in our past dealings with the American Bar Association. The ladies were obviously impressed with the extensiveness of the Bureau's operations and the great variety of technical facilities in our Laboratory. In commenting on her high regard for the Bureau's accomplishments, [REDACTED] stated she was sure that the Nation owed a great debt to the Director whose dedication and leadership are principally responsible for our freedom from Soviet subversion. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated they had always been most favorably impressed by FBI representatives who were in contact with the American Bar Association and expressed their desire to be of any possible future service to the Bureau.

Upon conclusion of the tour, they were escorted to Mr. H. L. Edward's office where they were greeted by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Whittaker. The tour was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. H.L. Edwards
- 1 - Mr. K.W. Whittaker
- 1 - Tour Room
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

WFO:mpp

51 MAY 27 1960

WFO REC-87

Both ladies said
 did an
 outstanding job
 of handling
 the tour

MAY 21 1960

1321

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 5/19/60

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA);
ABA JOURNAL, MAY, 1960, ISSUE,
VOLUME 46, NO. 5

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 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
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A review of the above-captioned Journal (attached) reflects that on page 562 there appears an article captioned "Our Younger Lawyers" prepared by the Junior Bar Conference which sets forth a listing of Government vacancies for young lawyers. The article after setting forth a number of positions available in various Government agencies states that the FBI will conduct two 13-week training courses for Special Agents beginning on July 11, 1960, and September 12, 1960. It goes on to set forth the requirements for the position of Special Agent and contains a paragraph referring to salary range of Special Agents as follows:

"The starting salary for a special agent is the base of GS 10 or \$6,505 a year. Investigating agent's salaries run to over \$11,000 a year, through Grade 13. Agents in supervisory positions receive salaries of up to \$13,000 a year."

The information set forth concerning the FBI in the above-described article was brought about as a result of a letter dated January 15, 1960, to the Director from Mr. [redacted], Chairman of the Junior Bar Conference. In this letter Mr. [redacted] advised of the Junior Bar Conference's plans to establish a placement service for young lawyers seeking Government employment. Mr. [redacted] requested information about current available positions with the Bureau. By letter dated January 21, 1960, from the Director, Mr. [redacted] was advised of the Bureau's employment policies and was forwarded the following pamphlets: (1) "Information Concerning the Special Agent Position", (2) "Benefits of Working for the FBI", (3) "The Role of the Lawyer in the FBI", and (4) "What it's like to be an FBI Agent." (Copies attached) (94-1-369-1244). It would appear that the authors of this article based their statements concerning the salaries of Special Agents from pamphlets forwarded to them and instead of specifying exact figures, set forth the salaries in round, approximate figures.

RECOMMENDATION:

None - for information.

Administrative Division

Enclosures

ATTN:ejw

JUN 25 1960

JUN 2 1960

REC-78

94-1-369-1322

MAY 26 1960

PERS. FILES

May 20, 1960

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

REC-87

100-354-1373
Honorable John D. Randall
Suite W550
The Statler Hilton Hotel
16th and K Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Many thanks for your cordial note of May 17, 1960, relative to the recent visit of the members of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association. I am most grateful for your kind comments, and you may be certain that Messrs. Edwards and Whittaker also appreciate your favorable remarks. I can assure you that it has been a pleasure for them to work with you and to be of assistance.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Washington at the time of the Annual Meeting.

With best wishes and personal regards,

SENT FROM D. O.	<i>to Comm. Service</i>
TIME	<i>5:55 PM</i>
DATE	<i>5/20/60</i>
BY	<i>[Signature]</i>

Sincerely,

15/Edgar

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Inspector H. Lynn Edwards - Enclosure
- 1 - SA Kenneth W. Whittaker - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel File of SA Kenneth W. Whittaker - Enclosure

NOTE: SA Kenneth W. Whittaker, EOD 11/26/51, GS-13, assigned Training and Inspection Division. Randall and other members of the Board of Governors visited the Bureau and the Director on 5/16/60. By letter 5/16/60, Randall was furnished copies of the photographs taken in the Director's Office.

JEH:edm (7)

52 JUN 3 1960

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Tele. Room _____

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN D. RANDALL

May 17, 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Dear Edgar:

Your kindness in receiving the members of the Board of Governors yesterday is sincerely appreciated. The members of your staff who cooperated in making our tour through the Federal Bureau of Investigation such a memorable one should all be commended.

We are all proud of you and the other lawyers serving in the FBI. The fact that you enable the lawyers in your agency to take time to work with the Sections and Committees of the American Bar Association shows why the FBI is one of the most progressive of the departments of government.

May I particularly mention the most effective work done by my good friends Lynn Edwards and Ken Whittaker.

We trust that you will join with us at the time of our Annual Meeting in Washington this coming August.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,
I am

Sincerely yours,

John (Randall)

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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REC-33

44-1-36-1324

May 24, 1960

EX-105

Mr. [REDACTED]
Director
Washington Office
American Bar Association
1120 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for your note of May 17, 1960, relative to the recent visit to Bureau facilities by the members of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write me about this, and I am glad to hear that they enjoyed the tour. I can assure you that it was a pleasure for me to meet and talk with you and the other gentlemen, and Messrs. Edwards and Whittaker are only too glad to be of assistance whenever possible. They also appreciate your kind comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Inspector H. L. Edwards - Enclosure

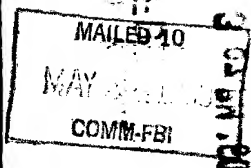
1 - SA Kenneth W. Whittaker - Enclosure

1 - Personnel File of SA Kenneth W. Whittaker - Enclosure

NOTE: We previously corresponded with Mr. [REDACTED] in March, 1960, relative to a special tour afforded him and his son. SA Kenneth W. Whittaker EOD 11-26-51, GS-13, assigned Training and Inspection Division. Mr. [REDACTED] and the other members of the Board of Governors toured the Bureau on May 16 and met Director.

ELC:mhd (6)

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐



American Bar Center

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

JOHN D. RANDALL
President

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR
President-Elect

SYLVESTER C. SMITH, JR.
Chairman of House of Delegates

GLENN M. COULTER
Treasurer

JOSEPH D. CALHOUN
Secretary

JOSEPH D. STECHER
Executive Director

WASHINGTON OFFICE

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
FEDERAL 7-8266

May 17, 1960

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

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b7c

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was a great pleasure to meet with you yesterday, and I want to express to you our appreciation for your courtesies and for the opportunity for the Board of Governors to tour the Bureau.

I have heard many favorable comments as to how impressed the members of the Board were with you and your associates. I particularly want to express our appreciation for the excellent liaison which is carried on by Lynn Edwards and Ken Whittaker with our Association. I hope that you will call on us whenever we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Director

Washington Office

DEC:DR

EX-105

REC-80

MAY 31 1960

MAY 19 1960

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE

DATE: May 19, 1960

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS

SUBJECT:

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETING
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1960
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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HANDLING DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN GUESTS

At 9:00 AM this morning American Bar Association (ABA) President John D. Randall telephoned me. He again expressed profuse thanks for the outstanding courtesies, hospitality and treatment afforded the Board of Governors and staff by the Director on Monday, 5/16/60, and indicated he had personally written the Director re the same.

Randall had a matter he considered of extreme importance concerning one phase of the forthcoming annual ABA meeting in Washington, August 29 - September 2, 1960. This concerned the 19 distinguished guests of the Bar and Bench who are scheduled to come to the meeting from England, Scotland, Australia, and at least one representative from Canada. They include the Chief Justices, top-level Judges, heads of the British Bar, Law Society of Scotland, Law Council of Australia, and the President of the Society of Public Teachers of Law in England. The complete list of names and titles is set out on page 6 of the attached special Washington meeting preview issue of the ABA News. Of the 20 names on this list, Randall stated all except one is expected to come, the exception being the Right Honorable Sir Owen Dixon, Chief Justice of Australia.

Based on the experience gained in 1957 when the American Bar was a guest of the British, Randall feels one of the most important responsibilities to assure the success of the Washington meeting would be to have a committee fulfilling the function of liaison between the American Bar Association and these distinguished guests. Randall felt such a committee would handle such important matters as making certain the distinguished guests are supplied with pertinent information

HLE:wmj (6)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Telephone Room

Enclosure

REC-33

JUN 2 1960

63 JUN 5 1960

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: ABA Annual Meeting

they need concerning their scheduled commitments, assisting them in getting around Washington, making sure they are advised of essential matters of protocol and otherwise generally contributing to the success of their visit here. In brief, it would appear the function would be tantamount to having the committee give the essential "personal touch" to these distinguished guests. ✓

Randall stated he ranks this function equal in importance to the most important function of over-all protocol which he is personally handling through the State Department, White House, etc. His point in calling was to state that he feels the most outstanding individual he can think of to serve as Honorary Chairman of this committee would be the Director. He said he has been so impressed with the emphasis that the Director places on organization and efficiency and the outstanding manner in which everything the Bureau does is planned and executed that he would consider it a personal favor and would be completely relieved in his mind concerning this vital function if the Director would consent to serve as Honorary Chairman. Randall realizes the Director would not have time to personally handle the committee, but he thought that if the Director would serve as Honorary Chairman, he might want to designate Edwards, Whittaker, or some other Bureau member of the American Bar Association as Working Chairman. Randall also said he is certain that if the Director desired, he could count on the wholehearted cooperation of such of the Military Services as he wished, citing for example General George Hickman, Judge Advocate General of the Army. ✓

I personally know Randall is thoroughly sincere in the importance he places on this function. It would involve actually designating an individual to be responsible for each of the 19 distinguished guests, with the Chairman coordinating the plans and activities of all. Insofar as the FBI is concerned, I think many advantages would lie in a responsibility of this type, particularly because all these men are top-notch in the field of law and consequently very close to law enforcement. They are going to be participants in the most important parts of the entire program. They will be key people whom we would want very much to take a special tour of the FBI and it would be most advantageous for us to be able to impress them with the jurisdiction, duties, responsibilities, and cooperative services of the Bureau. The President and the Attorney

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: ABA Annual Meeting

General will, of course, be having a number of contacts with them during the meeting. I cannot see any risks of undue magnitude in undertaking this assignment, which good planning and proper execution could not completely eliminate.

If the Director feels inclined to accept this honor of serving as Honorary Chairman, I feel it could be best handled by selected Special Agent personnel who are at least lawyers. We would also work through Legat Bates in London, which would give us considerable advantage in getting any pertinent information from that angle.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director authorize me to advise Randall informally that he would be willing to accept Randall's invitation to serve as Honorary Chairman of this important committee.

WV
Jon

2. If the Director consents, it is recommended he authorize Edwards and Whittaker to serve as Working Cochairmen of this function.

WV
Jon

Suggest this be declined.

WV

WV

5/19

Agree
WV
5/19



11-1-361-1325

ENCLOSURE

American Bar News

a monthly news bulletin of the American Bar Association

Vol. 5 No. 5

May 5, 1960

Forecast 12,000 For Washington Meeting; 1,450 Will Come From Britain; President Eisenhower To Speak

THE 83rd annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Washington, D.C. August 29 through September 2 is certain to be the greatest international gathering of the legal profession ever held in this country. It will be a landmark event in Association annals.

Well over 12,000 persons will be drawn to the nation's capital for the convention. Of these at least 10,000 will be American Bar Association members, their wives, families and guests. Coming from England and Wales will be 1,450 judges, barristers and solicitors and their wives. About 100 more will come from Australia and an additional 26 from Scotland. A small delegation will come from Canada.

The British delegation will be by far the largest group from overseas ever to participate in a bar conference in the U.S. It is in the nature of a return visit for the 1957 meeting in London when some five thousand Americans made the pilgrimage to the birthplace of our common law.

Colorful Attractions • The Washington meeting will be extraordinary not alone for its international aspects but also from the standpoint of program quality and colorful attractions.



Eisenhower

President Eisenhower has agreed to address an Assembly session on the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 29, in the Sheraton-Park hotel. By utilizing two large ballrooms about 3,700 persons can be accommodated. About 1,000 of these will view the proceedings in the smaller of the two rooms via closed circuit television.

The opening convocation on the morning of Aug. 29, with highest ranking members of the U.S. and British bar and judiciary participating, will be a memorable event for all who attend.

But apart from this there will be something of interest and value for everybody at the convention.

Every one of the 18 ABA Sections will have an attractive program during the convention week (See Pages 3 and 4). In many cases the British lawyers and judges will participate in the programs.

White House Reception • On Monday evening, Aug. 29, from 6 to 8 p.m., President and Mrs. Eisenhower will hold a reception at the White House for the visiting guests from England and other countries. Attendance at the reception must be limited, however, to the overseas visitors and to ABA officers, members of the House of Delegates, and state chief justices and their wives.

Then, on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 31, the President's reception will be held by President John D. Randall at the National Gallery of Art, with the general office

(Continued on page 2)

Expect 2,000 To Attend White House Reception

An evening reception on the White House lawn on Monday, Aug. 29, at which President and Mrs. Eisenhower will greet about 2,000 guests, will be one of the high points of hospitality for the overseas visitors.

Through the reception President and Mrs. Eisenhower will be reciprocating for the British barristers and solicitors and their ladies the garden party which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth extended to the American Bar Association at Buckingham Palace during the 1957 London meeting.

By Invitation Only • The outdoor reception will be held "weather permitting." The hours will be 6 to 8 p.m. Guests will be enabled to pass through a portion of the White House en route to the garden where they will be greeted by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Attendance will be by personalized invitation only, the invitations to be provided by the White House.

As was the case at the palace reception in London, when attendance was largely limited to the visiting Americans, the guest list will be made up largely of the visitors from overseas. American guests will be limited to officers of the American Bar Association, members of the House of Delegates and their ladies, and the state chief justices and their ladies.

Opening Ceremony To Be A Colorful Convocation

A solemn convocation—including a procession in which the highest ranking members of the U.S. and British bar and judiciary will take part—is certain to be a dramatic event of the annual meeting.

The convocation ceremonies will be held at 10:30 a.m. Monday, Aug. 29. Present plans are to utilize an outdoor setting, perhaps the area surrounding the famed Washington Monument which dominates the capital Mall, in order that all convention registrants and members of the public may attend.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and the Lord High Chancellor

(Continued on page 2)

If You Plan to Come

REGISTER NOW!

It isn't too late to register for the big 83rd annual meeting in Washington. But if you are thinking of attending you had better register at once.

Space already has been completely taken by the early registrants at eight hotels, but there are good air-conditioned rooms available at a dozen others.

See Page 7 for a list of hotels where rooms still were available as of May 1. Room rates are shown and an advance registration form is provided.

Many American Lawyers To Open Their Homes To British Guests

IN A gesture of genuine welcome, hundreds of American lawyers in 11 cities have offered to open their homes to the British barristers and solicitors and their families who will be attending the 83rd annual meeting of the Association in Washington.

More than 350 lawyers in metropolitan Washington and neighboring Virginia already have informed the ABA of their desire to share their homes with one of the couples and families who will be visiting Washington Aug. 27-Sept. 2. The number of available private homes probably will reach 500 by the time the ABA meeting begins.

In addition to the 560 solicitors, 235 barristers, their wives, children and guests, who will be coming to the U.S. to attend the ABA meeting and the British Commonwealth Conference at Ottawa, Sept. 14-23, some 50 Australian lawyers and 13 Scottish attorneys will be making the overseas journey too.

Other Hospitality • During part of their month's stay in this country, the British lawyers will be the house guests of some 2,500 American lawyers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Richmond. Bar associations in those 10 cities are cooperating with the American Bar Association in coordinating the extensive hospitality arrangements. They've agreed to entertain groups of the visitors for four-day periods in the interim between the ABA meeting, ending September 2, and September 14, when most of the British lawyers will be leaving for the conference in Ottawa.

In each of the host cities men's and women's activities committees already are at work on plans for private and semi-private hospitality. In most cities there will be one main event such as a reception or dinner.

While in Washington, the British delegation will be given an opportunity to see some of the historical sights in and around Washington.

Colorful Convocation Planned As Opening Convention Event

(Continued from page 1)

lor of Great Britain, Viscount Kilmer, will head the respective judicial delegations in the procession. Also expected to participate are other members of the U.S. Supreme Court and visiting British judges, members of the federal judiciary, the Chief Justices of the states, officers of the visiting bar organizations and members of the ABA House of Delegates.

It is expected the convocation will be similar in nature and impressiveness to the opening assembly session in Westminster Hall during the 1957 ABA meeting in London.

Final arrangements remain to be concluded, but it is expected there will be brief addresses, of ten minutes each, by Chief Justice Warren and Viscount Kilmer; by U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers and the Attorney General of Great Britain, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, and by President John D. Randall of the American Bar Association and President Denys Theo. Hicks of the Law Society of London.

Virginia Lawyers Will Host Boat Trip To Mount Vernon

The lawyers of Virginia are sponsoring a cruise down the Potomac to Mount Vernon and a tour of George Washington's home site Sunday afternoon, Aug. 28.

Arrangements have been made to transport some 1,500 overseas lawyers, judges and their families, and officers and wives of the American Bar Association and District of Columbia Bar Association to Mount Vernon. Tentative arrangements are as follows:

The boat will leave Washington, D.C., at 3:30 p.m. and arrive at Mount Vernon at 5:00 p.m. Tea will be served on board. Passengers will remain at Mount Vernon for two hours, leaving for Washington at 7:00 p.m. and arriving there about 8:15 p.m. The District of Columbia Bar Association will furnish transportation from certain Washington hotels to the wharf both to deliver and pick up guests.

In addition to distinguished members of the British and American Bar, invitations also will be extended to the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general of Virginia and members of the Supreme Court of Appeals and their wives.

Charles C. Wall, Executive Director of Mount Vernon, is co-operating in planning the tour. Special documents, possibly including the original will of George Washington, will be on exhibit.

Eisenhower, Herter To Speak

(Continued from page 1)

cers of the Association with Mr. and Mrs. Randall in the receiving line. The U.S. Marine Corps band will provide music.

Tentative plans are to hold an Assembly session at 8:45 a.m. on Monday, Aug. 29, for business purposes. There will be Assembly sessions on Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon, in addition to that addressed by President Eisenhower. The annual banquet will be on Thursday evening, and for the first time it will be necessary to arrange split banquet sessions at the Statler and Mayflower hotels because neither hotel facility is big enough to accommodate the large number of guests expected.

Herter Will Speak • President Randall will preside at the Statler session and President-elect Whitney North Seymour at the Mayflower. The programs will be simultaneous and present separate speakers, according to the present plans. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter will address one of the banquet sessions.



Herter

On the various professional programs an estimated 300 or more speakers and panelists will appear, including scores of persons nationally prominent in law, government and business.

The dimensions of the meeting are such there will be no single "headquarters hotel" in the ordinary sense. Registration will take place at the Statler hotel and meetings of the House of Delegates will be held there, but all 20 of the leading Washington hotels will be utilized for housing convention registrants. A dozen of these will be needed also for various other professional meetings that make up the overall program.

SECTION PROGRAM SUMMARIES AND DATES

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Willard hotel, Aug. 27-30

Administrative Law Section Council meetings will be held Saturday afternoon and Sunday, Aug. 27-28. General sessions will begin Monday, Aug. 29, and conclude Tuesday, Aug. 30. A reception and buffet dinner is scheduled for Tuesday evening. On Aug. 29, Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, will moderate an around-the-world administrative law program. Speakers will include ambassadors from four countries in South America, Europe, Africa and Asia, and Professor H. W. R. Wade of Cambridge University, England. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark will be the featured speaker on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30.

ANTITRUST LAW

Mayflower hotel, Aug. 27-31

The initial program of the section will be held Monday, Aug. 29, in the Williamsburg Room. Committee chairmen have been asked to hold individual committee meetings on Saturday or Sunday, Aug. 27 or 28. Monday's session will be devoted to discussing "Current Antitrust Developments." An all-day symposium on the Robinson-Patman Act is scheduled to be held Tuesday, Aug. 30. Rupert Leigh Sich, Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in Great Britain, will address the section luncheon Tuesday. The section Council, and all committee chairmen, will meet Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, in the Virginia Room. A joint symposium tentatively entitled "The Application of Foreign Antitrust Laws to an American Corporation" will be held in cooperation with the Section of International and Comparative Law on Wednesday, Aug. 31.

BAR ACTIVITIES

Statler Hilton, Aug. 27, 29-30

A joint luncheon meeting will be held by the Section of Bar Activities and the National Conference of Bar Presidents Saturday, Aug. 27. Michael A. Bryceson, a solicitor in London, England, will address the section Monday, Aug. 29, on the subject "Law Office Management in England." The section will hold a joint breakfast session with the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and ABA Committees on Legal Aid and Lawyer Reference Tuesday, Aug. 30. The featured speaker will be Sir Thomas Lund, Secretary of The Law Society.

CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS LAW

Shoreham hotel, Aug. 26-31

The Section will hold six days of business sessions, Aug. 26 to 31. On 26-27 the Savings and Loan Committee will hold meetings. The Council will meet Saturday morning, Aug. 27, and with committee chairmen on Sunday, Aug. 28. The general sessions will begin Monday, Aug. 29 with a discussion by a top government official on the outlook for legislation affecting business. Tuesday's morning session will be devoted to a panel discussion on "Corporate Law Departments." A joint session with the Section of Public Utility Law will be held Tuesday afternoon. Government and financial institution representatives will discuss the future outlook as to inflation. The section's Division of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law will meet all day Wednesday, Aug. 31.

CRIMINAL LAW

Willard hotel, Aug. 29-31

Four panel groups will discuss the following topics: "Alcoholism and Alcohol-Induced Offenses," on Monday, Aug. 29, led by Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; "Crime Portrayal in Public Media," Tuesday morning, Aug. 30; "Innovations in the Administration of Criminal Justice," Tuesday afternoon; "Criminal Responsibility in International Law," Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31. All sessions will be held in the Congressional Room. The section also is planning to sponsor a demonstration of modern police work by the Washington Metropolitan Police Department.

FAMILY LAW

Manger hotel, Aug. 28-31

The Council of the section will meet on Sunday, Aug. 28, and general sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 29-31. Noted speakers invited to address the section include The Hon. Sir Archie Pellew Marshall, Judge

of the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division; The Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.C., T.C., Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, and Miss Dorothy Dix, Q.C. The various committees of the section will discuss problems of support, paternity, adoption, custody, juvenile law and procedure, matrimonial actions, marriage law, the judge and the practicing lawyer. The Section also plans a divorce case mock trial.

INSURANCE, NEGLIGENCE AND COMPENSATION LAW

Hotel Shoreham, Aug. 28-Sept. 1

Council officers and section committee chairmen will meet on Sunday, Aug. 28. General sessions will run from Aug. 29 to 31. Among distinguished speakers invited to address section sessions are Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D. Va.); C. F. McErlean, Vice-President and assistant to the President, United Air Lines; Dr. Paul Dudley White, noted heart specialist; Harold F. McNiece, professor and associate dean, St. John's University School of Law; William J. Pierce, professor of law, University of Michigan; and Linton Godown. Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, section committees will hold joint breakfasts. Tuesday afternoon, the Committee on Marine and Inland Marine Insurance Law—representing a field of law which is most closely identified with English law—will sponsor a joint panel discussion with British lawyers on the "Similarities and Differences in the Practice of Substantive and Adjective Law of Marine and Inland Marine Insurance in Great Britain and the U.S." Panelists will include two British barristers or solicitors and two American lawyers with a U.S. District Court judge serving as moderator. General practitioners will find the sessions of the Committee on Casualty Insurance Law and Trial Tactics on Tuesday of prime interest. The annual reception and dinner-dance will be held Tuesday evening, Aug. 30, starting at 6:30 p.m. (Shoreham Terrace, or West Ballroom in case of rain).

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

Statler Hilton, Aug. 28-31

Council members will meet Sunday morning, Aug. 28. General sessions will begin Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, with a joint breakfast with the American Foreign Law Association. Tuesday noon. The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Pearce will address a joint luncheon sponsored by the section in cooperation with the Sections of Judicial Administration and Junior Bar Conference. Also on Tuesday there will be a symposium and panel discussion, in cooperation with the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, on the subject: "British Pre-Trial Practice in International Litigation." Speakers will include B. A. Harwood of London, a member of the Queen's Bench Division, Supreme Court of Judicature. Tuesday afternoon, the section will hold a reception for distinguished foreign guests with the Inter-American and International Bar Associations. Wednesday, Aug. 31, the Section's Committee on Cooperation with the International Commission of Jurists and the British Section of the International Commission, will hold a joint meeting. A symposium on "The Application of Foreign Antitrust Laws to American Business Abroad" will be held as a joint program with the Section of Antitrust Law.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Mayflower, Aug. 27-Sept. 1

The National Conference of State Trial Judges will hold its first formal meeting Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27-28, to provide state trial judges an opportunity to discuss mutual problems. Two major events are scheduled for Monday, Aug. 29: A "Law and Layman" program where laymen may question a panel of distinguished judges on critical current problems facing the courts; and the section's annual dinner (Sheraton-Park hotel) in honor of the Judiciary of the U.S. The Rt. Hon. Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls, will be the featured speaker. Among the guests of honor will be the Chief Justices of the 50 states. Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, a model trial will be held to demonstrate recent developments in litigation procedure in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the new U.S. Court House. A report from the states on current programs to improve the administration of justice will be heard Wednesday. The section's Council will conclude the meeting with a session on Thursday, Sept. 1.

JUNIOR BAR CONFERENCE

Shoreham hotel, Aug. 26-30

The annual meeting of the Junior Bar Conference will feature prominent speakers from the profession, industry and government. The Council will meet on Friday, Saturday and Tuesday, Aug. 26, 27 and 30, and the section's 150-member policy-making body, the Conference Assembly, on Aug. 26, 27 and 29. The JBC will attempt to provide those attending the sessions an opportunity to see the various departments of our national government at work.

LABOR RELATIONS LAW

Sheraton-Park, Aug. 27-30

Council meetings are scheduled for 10 a.m. Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28. General sessions will be held Monday morning, Aug. 29 (Cotillon Room) and all day Tuesday, Aug. 30 (Cotillon Room North). The section also will hold a luncheon in the Cotillon Room South Tuesday noon. Professor Otto Kahn Freund of London University, noted authority on British Labor Law will address the section Monday morning. Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, a panel of labor-management lawyers will discuss "The Reform Act—One Year Later". A noted member of the judiciary will be the section's Tuesday luncheon speaker. Tuesday afternoon, Professor Paul Hays of Columbia Law School will give a report on the "Recent Supreme Court Decisions in the Field of Labor Relations Law".

LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

Mayflower hotel, Aug. 27-30

Members of the section Council will meet Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. General sessions will begin at 10:30 a.m., Monday, Aug. 29. ABA President-elect Whitney North Seymour of New York will address a luncheon at 11:45 a.m. in the East Room on the subject "2,000 A.D.—Will There Be a Legal Profession?" Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m., there will be a panel discussion on the question: "Do We Need a Legal Profession in 2,000 A.D.? If So, What Must We Do Now?" Panelists will include William Jameson, U.S. District Judge for the District of Montana, who will discuss the "Interest of the Citizen," and Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker, "The Interest of the Government." A third panelist, to be chosen, will speak on "The Interest of Industry."

MINERAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW

Sheraton-Carlton, Aug. 28-31

The theme of this year's meeting of the section will be: "Future National Resources of the World." The role of American industry and its lawyers in supplying fuel deficit areas of Europe, Asia and Africa with its economic needs will be discussed. Members of the Section of International and Comparative Law will assist in presenting this part of the program. The second phase of the section's program will be devoted to the presentation of papers on specialized topics.

MUNICIPAL LAW

Sheraton-Carlton, Aug. 27-30

Members of the Municipal Law Section will hear discussions on three major topics dealing with planning and redevelopment of property, land use, proper use of open space, and growing problems of urban expansion. Desmond Heap, City Solicitor of London, England, has been invited to address the section's urban planning session. The Hon. Dudley Perkins, Solicitor to the Port of London Authority, will be an honored guest at the section's luncheon, Tuesday, Aug. 30. Guests from Canada will include F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C., and Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., both of Toronto.

PATENT, TRADEMARK, COPYRIGHT LAW

Shoreham hotel, Aug. 26-Sept. 1

Section officers and Council members will meet Friday morning, Aug. 26, and afternoon. Officers will meet with committee chairmen Friday evening at 8 p.m. Business sessions will be held on Monday morning, Aug. 29, Tuesday morning and afternoon, Aug. 30, and Thursday morning, Sept. 1. A section luncheon will be held Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12:30 p.m., to be followed by a Patent Symposium at 2 p.m. The annual dinner is scheduled for Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 7:30 p.m., preceded by a reception and cocktail party at 6:30 p.m. Section programs will feature panel discussions on comparison of U.S. and British trial techniques in patent cases, business mergers and trademarks, and recent developments in new copyright law.

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

Shoreham hotel, Aug. 28-31

The section has invited the chairmen of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission, to discuss current regulatory problems as a panel, Monday, Aug. 29. Tuesday afternoon's session will be held jointly with the Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law. The problems of inflation will be tackled by a panel of industrial, institutional and governmental leaders. Among those scheduled to appear on the panel is James F. Oates, Jr., Chairman and President of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. R. A. Finn, Solicitor for the Central Electricity Authority, will address the section Tuesday morning on regulatory aspects of British nationalized utility operations.

REAL PROPERTY, PROBATE, TRUST LAW

Sheraton-Park, Aug. 27-30

Professor W. Barton Leach of the Harvard Law School will address the Real Property Division of the Section on the effect of the rule against perpetuities on real estate transactions in a talk titled "Let's Get the Rule on the Rails." A member of the British Bar will be invited to speak on "Public Control of Land in England." The Probate Law Division has scheduled an address by Professor Bertel M. Sparks of New York University Law School on the subject of oral contracts to make wills. An English barrister or solicitor will be asked to speak on "Probate Practice in England." Henry R. Trimble, Secretary of the International Business Machines Corporation, will address a meeting of the Trust Law Division on "Means of Executive Compensation—Corporate Considerations." Tuesday morning, section officers, committee chairmen and members will hold a joint breakfast, and that evening the section will hold its annual dinner.

TAXATION

Mayflower hotel, Aug. 25-31

All proceedings of the Tax Section, except its reception and dinner dance, will be held at the Mayflower. The Executive Council will meet Aug. 25, and the Council and Committee Chairmen, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 26-27. General sessions will be held Aug. 27, 28 and 29. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Dana Latham will address one of the luncheon sessions. Monday morning, Aug. 29, a program relating to state taxation of interstate income will be held by the Committee on State and Local Taxes. Top officials of the Internal Revenue Service will participate in a staged program Tuesday, Aug. 30, titled "A Day in the Life of the Assistant Commissioner." The section also will hold a demonstration of pretrial technique in a Federal district court tax case. Federal District Judge Frank Van Duzen will preside. A panel discussion will follow. The section's reception and dinner dance will be held on Saturday, Aug. 27, in the Cotillon Room, Sheraton-Park Hotel, reception 7:30 p.m., dinner 9:00 p.m.

Resolutions Can Be Presented At Opening Assembly Session

Members of the American Bar Association may present resolutions for convention consideration either in advance of the annual meeting, or from the floor at the opening Assembly Monday morning, Aug. 29.

Resolutions submitted prior to the annual meeting must be in duplicate copies and should not exceed 300 words. They should be addressed to the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, LeDoux R. Provosty, at 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

The Resolutions Committee will meet at 3:30 p.m., Monday, Aug. 29, at the Statler-Hilton, to consider pending resolutions. The Committee will make its report and recommendations to the Assembly on Thursday, Sept. 1. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly then are submitted to the House of Delegates, which may approve, disapprove or modify them.

Weather Outlook: Probably Hot, But Possibly Cool!

Visitors unfamiliar with Washington summers are likely to find the nation's capital a bit warm at the time of the annual meeting. U.S. Weather Bureau records for the past 10 years show the average temperature in August to have been 57.3° low and 96.1° high, and 45.9° low and 94° high during September.

In the past 88 years—1871 to 1959—the highest temperature recorded was 106° in August, 1918, and 104° in September, 1881. The coldest August on record was in 1934 when the temperature dropped on one day to 49° and the coldest September, 1904, when the thermometer plunged to a low of 36°.

Temperatures in London, England are considerably cooler. A high of 70° and a low of 54° was recorded in August, 1959.

All of the Washington hotels where meeting events will be held are air-conditioned. White light summer clothing is indicated for all occasions, women will find it comfortable to have available a light stole or wrap for daytime or evening wear in air conditioned rooms.

Dress will be optional at the annual banquet, the White House reception, and at some of the section dinner events. Many guests at the White House reception will wear dinner dress—light or dark jackets for men and either long or short formals for women—since they will later be going to the annual judicial dinner. However, informal dress will be entirely correct for all occasions including the banquet and White House reception. This means either light or dark business suits for men, and cocktail length dresses for women.

MOST BRITISH WILL BE COMING BY AIR

Roughly 70 per cent of the British visitors to the ABA convention will be coming by air. A whole fleet of specially chartered planes of the BOAC, Air France and Eagle Aviation Ltd. lines will bring them to airports in New York and Washington between Aug. 25 and 29.

However, a good many of the barristers and solicitors will be coming by ship and on regular commercial air flights. The main party arriving by ship will be on the Cunard Line *Britannic* sailing from Liverpool on Aug. 19 and docking in New York Aug. 27.

London Solicitor Calls It The "Trip of a Lifetime"

A London solicitor who will be coming to Washington for the ABA meeting wrote that he and many of his bar colleagues are regarding it "as the trip of a lifetime."

"There are 110 Provincial Law Societies throughout England and Wales and many of them are insuring that they will be represented at the meeting," he explained. "There is tremendous enthusiasm among English lawyers about it."

"The wonderful impression made by your attorneys when they were over here in 1957 is as strong today as it was then. Many solicitors realized for the first time how many points of common interest they have with American attorneys, and they are most anxious to foster and maintain the contact established at that time. It is apparent that your Washington meeting is assuming an importance which extends far beyond your shores."

IBM To Demonstrate Law Electronics Research

Special arrangements are being made for lawyers attending the ABA annual meeting in Washington Aug. 29-Sept. 2 to view a demonstration of one of the business world's newest research tools—electronic data computer machines.

Demonstrations will be conducted under the auspices of the International Business Machines Corporation, the University of Pittsburgh Health Law Center, and the ABA Electronic Data Retrieval Committee.

Lawyers will be given an opportunity to feed the electronic machines with certain legal questions which the computer in turn will "digest" and within minutes furnish a written list of citations of cases and statutes pertinent to the question raised. In some instances, the computers will type out the statutes, the cases, or other materials in response to questions asked. Each hour-long demonstration will be followed by a brief lecture.

Space for the demonstrations of the huge machines, 15 feet by 40 feet, and room for an audience of 500 to 1,000 will be provided within a few blocks of convention hotels. The site, to be announced later, will be air-conditioned.

The Southwestern Legal Foundation of Dallas, Texas, has offered to cooperate in presenting the demonstration by supplying material in the field of oil and gas law.

In addition to the planned demonstrations, the ABA Section of Bar Activities will present an hour-long panel discussion on the topic: "Progress and Problems in the Application of Electronic Data Processing Systems to Legal Research."

BNA To Publish Special Daily Convention Editions

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., legal reporting service headquartered in Washington, will publish as a courtesy to the American Bar Association four daily special editions of U.S. LAW WEEK during the Association's annual meeting.

Top editors and staff writers of the 27 year-old publication have been assigned to cover the day-to-day events as they occur. Twenty seasoned reporters and editors will be on hand to record highlights of the sessions of the ABA and seven affiliated national legal organizations which will be meeting at the Statler Hilton and nine other convention hotels.

The first issue will be distributed Monday morning, Aug. 29. It will cover pre-convention developments and reports of ABA section and committee meetings. The bulk of the convention news will appear in the Tuesday and Wednesday editions, Aug. 30-31. The final edition, Sept. 1, will be somewhat smaller with events occurring Sept. 1 and 2 to be published in the Sept. 6 regular weekly edition of LAW WEEK.

American Bar News

Vol. 5, No. 5, May 5, 1960

Second Class Postage Paid at Chicago, Ill.

Published monthly for members of the American Bar Association, to inform them of Association activities and related bar events. Editor, Don Hyndman, Director of Public Relations.

Correspondence with respect to Association business may be addressed to: Joseph D. Stecher, Executive Director, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

(Printed in the U.S.A.)

Lord Chancellor Heads Distinguished Guest List

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, P.C., G.C.V.O., Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and his wife, Viscountess Kilmuir, will be among the honored British guests of the American Bar Association who will be attending the ABA annual meeting in Washington. Other distinguished guests will come from Australia, Scotland and Canada. The list includes:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Australia

The Rt. Hon. Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls

The Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, C.B.E., M.C., Lord of Appeal in Ordinary

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sellers, M.C., Judge of the Court of Appeal

The Rt. Hon. Sir Holroyd Pearce, Judge of the Court of Appeal

The Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

The Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.C., T.C., Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

The Hon. Sir Raymond Hinchcliffe, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

The Hon. Sir Cyril Salmon, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

The Hon. Sir Archie Pellett Marshall, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division

The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division

Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C., Chairman, Council of the Bar

Denys Theo. Hicks, incoming President, The Law Society

The Rt. Hon. Reginald Manningham-Butler, Bt., Q.C., M.P., Attorney General of Great Britain.

The Hon. Renault St. Laurent, Q.C., President, The Canadian Bar Association

Oscar J. Negus, Q.C., President, The Law Council of Australia

Robert Bertram Laurie, Secretary, The Law Society of Scotland

Lord James Walker, Senator of Her Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland

Prof. F. H. Lawson, President, Society of Public Teachers of Law of England

MEETINGS SCHEDULE FOR AFFILIATED GROUPS

Seven national legal organizations will be holding meetings in Washington immediately preceding and during the ABA annual meeting. Following is a listing of the organizations and dates sessions will be held:

Aug. 22-27—National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Statler Hilton.

Aug. 26-27—National Association of Women Lawyers, Sheraton-Carlton.

Aug. 26 and 30—National Conference of Bar Secretaries, Ambassador.

Aug. 27-28—National Conference of Bar Presidents, Statler Hilton.

Aug. 27-31—American Law Student Association, Willard hotel.

Aug. 30—National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Statler Hilton.

Aug. 31—American Judicature Society, Statler-Hilton.

In addition to the above, the Conference of Chief Justices, composed of the chief justices of the 50 state supreme courts, will attend the ABA Judicial Administration Section's annual dinner in honor of the Judiciary of the U.S. Monday, Aug. 29, at the Sheraton-Park hotel. Business sessions of the Conference will be held Aug. 23-27 in Baltimore at the Sheraton-Belvedere hotel.

Daily Schedule of Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Receptions

SATURDAY, AUG. 27

Breakfast—Junior Bar Conf., 8:00 a.m., Park Room, Shoreham.
Luncheons—Junior Bar Conference, noon, Park Room, Shoreham.

Administrative Law, noon, Congressional Room, Willard.

Bar Activities and National Conference of Bar Presidents, 12:30 p.m., Presidential Ballroom, Statler Hilton.

Taxation, 1:00 p.m., State Room, Mayflower.

Dinner-Dances—Junior Bar Conference, reception, 7:00 p.m., Foyer "B," dinner, 8:00 p.m., Terrace Room, Shoreham.

Taxation Section, reception 7:30 p.m., dinner 9:00 p.m., Cotillon Room, Sheraton Park.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28

Luncheons—Junior Bar Conf., noon, Park Room, Shoreham.
Taxation, 1:00 p.m., State Room, Mayflower.

MONDAY, AUG. 29

Breakfast—Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, 8:00 a.m., Blue Room, Shoreham.

Luncheon—Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, noon, Blue Room, Shoreham.

Dinner-Dance—Corporation, Banking and Business Law, 6:00 p.m. to 12:30 a.m., terrace and Terrace Banquet Room, Shoreham.

Dinner—Judicial Administration annual dinner in honor of the Judiciary, 8 p.m., Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30

Breakfasts—Bar Activities Section, jointly with National Legal Aid and Defender Association and ABA Committees on Legal Aid and Lawyer Referral Services, 8:00 a.m., Embassy Room, Statler Hilton. Speakers: Sir Thomas Lund, Secretary, The Law Society, London, and U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice John M. Harlan.

International and Comparative Law Section, jointly with American Foreign Law Association, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 8:00 a.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton.

Luncheons—Labor Relations Law Section, noon, Cotillon Room, South, Sheraton-Park.

International and Comparative Law, Judicial Administration, and Junior Bar Conference, jointly, 12:15 p.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton. Speaker: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Pearce of London, England.

Corporation, Banking and Business Law, 12:30 p.m., Blue Room, Shoreham.

Municipal Law, 12:30 p.m., Sheraton Room, Sheraton-Carlton. Guest: Dudley Perkins, Solicitor to the Port of London Authority.

Antitrust Law, 12:30 p.m., State Ballroom, Mayflower. Speaker: Rupert Leigh Sich, Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in Great Britain.

Reception—International and Comparative Law, Inter-American Bar Association, and International Bar Association, jointly, in honor of distinguished foreign guests, 5:45 p.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton.

Dinner-Dances—Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, reception, 6:30 p.m., dinner-dance, 7:30 p.m., outside terrace, weather permitting, or Main Ballroom, Shoreham.

Public Utility Law, reception, 7:20 p.m., dinner-dance, 8:30 p.m., Terrace Ballroom, Shoreham.

Dinners—Real Property, Probate and Trust Law, reception, 7:00 p.m., dinner, 8:00 p.m., Army and Navy Club.

Administrative Law, reception, 6:30 p.m., dinner, 7:30 p.m., Congressional Room, Willard.

Patent Section, Blue Room, Shoreham, reception 6:30 p.m., dinner 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31

Breakfast—American Judicature Society, annual breakfast, 8:00 a.m., Congressional Room, Statler Hilton.

Luncheons—Corporation, Banking and Business Law Section (Div. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law), 12:30 p.m., South Room, Shoreham.

Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law, noon, Blue Room, Shoreham.

Family Law, 12:30 p.m., Chantilly Room, Manger Hamilton.

Reception—The British Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, will hold a reception at the British Embassy, 5:30-7:30 p.m., for all registrants.

Reception—ABA President Randall reception, 9:30 p.m., National Gallery of Art, Constitution Avenue at Sixth Street, N.W.

Washington Hotel Accommodations

Following is a listing of Washington, D.C., hotel accommodations, available space as of May 1, and current rates. All rooms are air-conditioned:

Hotels	One Person	Two Persons		Suites
		Double Bed	Twin Beds	
Ambassador	Filled	\$10.00-\$16.00	\$11.50-\$17.50	Filled
Burlington	\$ 6.95-\$11.95	\$11.95-\$16.95	\$12.95-\$16.95	None
Charterhouse Motor Hotel	\$ 9.00-\$14.00	\$12.00-\$14.00	\$14.00-\$18.00	None
Diplomat Motor Hotel	\$ 9.00-\$13.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	None
Dupont Plaza	\$11.00-\$12.00		\$14.00-\$15.00	None
LaFayette	\$ 7.00-\$12.00	\$ 9.00-\$15.00	\$10.00-\$15.00	None
Manger Annapolis	\$ 5.50-\$10.00	\$ 9.50-\$14.00	\$10.00-\$14.00	None
Manger Hamilton	\$ 8.00-\$12.00	\$11.00-\$16.00	\$13.00-\$16.00	Filled
Marriott Motor Hotel	\$ 9.00-\$14.00	\$15.00-\$18.00	\$15.00-\$20.00	None
Pick-Lee House	\$ 6.25-\$15.00		\$11.75-\$18.00	Filled
Roosevelt	\$ 8.00-\$12.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	\$12.00-\$18.00	\$20.00-\$60.00
Sheraton-Park	Filled		\$12.85-\$20.00	Filled
(Few rooms available to Aug. 31 only)				
Statler Hilton	(Headquarters hotel—all space reserved)			
Washington	\$ 9.00-\$12.00	\$14.50-\$18.00	\$14.50-\$18.00	Filled
Willard	\$ 8.50-\$14.00	\$13.50-\$19.00	\$15.00-\$21.00	\$28.00-\$60.00

REGISTRATION FEE \$35.00

Requests for reservations for hotel accommodations must be accompanied by payment of the annual meeting registration fee in the amount of \$35.00 for each member. Registrations will be accepted only from members of the Association. (Although registration is limited to members of the Association, this does not preclude members of their immediate families from attending.) This fee is NOT a deposit on hotel accommodations, but is used to help defray expenses for services rendered in connection with the meeting. The Board of Governors solicits your cooperation in thus facilitating the handling of the registration fee and in partially defraying the increasing expense of the annual meeting. Registrations will not be subject to cancellation after August 5, 1960, so as to entitle the registrant to a refund of the registration fee.

Requests for reservations together with the \$35.00 registration fee should be addressed to the Registration Department, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION 1960 ANNUAL MEETING WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 29-September 2

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

(Please Print or Type)

NAME _____

OFFICE ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Primarily interested in meetings of: _____
(Section or Affiliated Organization)

Hotel desired (please give three choices):

1st _____ 2d _____ 3d _____

Please reserve the following accommodations:

Single _____ Double room _____ Parlor suite _____ Approximate rate _____
double bed twin beds

For arrival _____ Hour _____ Departure _____
A.M. P.M.

Give full names and addresses of persons who will occupy space requested _____



PLEASE RETURN WITH CHECK FOR \$35.00 TO:

Registration Department, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Here's A Summary Of Convention Sidelights

ALTHOUGH registrants will be staying in 20 or more Washington hotels, it shouldn't be difficult to get around town for the various convention events. Arrangements are being made for shuttle bus service between major meeting places. And Washington is known for its lower-than-ordinary taxi rates ○ ○ ○ Five sessions of the House of Delegates, 250-member policy making body, will be held in the Presidential ballroom of the Statler Hilton hotel Tuesday, Aug. 30, through Friday, Sept. 2. There'll be a spectators' section for convention visitors. The Board of Governors will meet Aug. 25-27 ○ ○ ○ Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Lord Evershed, the Master of the Rolls, and Attorney General Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller will head the British official contingent. Lawyers from Australia and Canada will be headed by the Lord Chief Justice of Australia and the president of the Canadian Bar Association ○ ○ ○ Arrangements have been made to host wives of American and British lawyers during their stay in Washington. Mrs. Richard W. Galihier, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee for the District of Columbia, reports a tea and international fashion show will be given Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park hotel. A "Cosmetic Bar" and hospitality suite will be set up at the Statler Hilton for convenience of the ladies ○ ○ ○ Expenses for entertaining the 1,450 English barristers and solicitors will be borne by contributions from American lawyers who visited London during the ABA 1957 meeting and from the registration fees. No part of convention expenses will be paid from membership dues. Ordinary expenses for the Washington meeting also will be paid from registration fees ○ ○ ○ Judge George L. Hart, Jr., of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, will preside over special naturalization proceedings to be held at the Mayflower hotel in Washington Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, under auspices of the ABA Committee on American Citizenship. Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court and distinguished British jurists have been extended an invitation to participate in the proceedings ○ ○ ○ Sir Harold Caccia, British Ambassador to the U.S., will hold a reception at the Embassy for all ABA registrants and guests from England Wednesday evening, Aug. 31 ○ ○ ○ Among the distinguished British guests scheduled to visit the U.S. and

attend the Washington meeting are three past presidents of The Law Society of London, Sir Charles Norton, M.B.E., M.C. (1955) and Lady Norton, Sir Edwin Herbert, K.B.E., LL.B., (1956) and Lady Herbert, and Sir Leslie Peppiatt, M.C. (1958) and Lady Peppiatt ○ ○ ○ The "Town Clerks" (City Manager) of Bradford, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Dover, Morecambe, Walthamstow, Watford and Westminster, England, will be among the British party ○ ○ ○ During the entire session of the ABA annual meeting there will be a "Progress in Industry Through Patents" exhibit in the lobby of the Department of Commerce Building. The exhibit is being put on by the U.S. Patent Office and is open to the public. ○ ○ ○ U.S.-British golf and tennis matches are on the schedule too. Attorney John E. McClure of Washington, D.C. (1710 H St., NW), captain of the U.S. golfers, is recruiting players having handicaps of ten or less to meet British teams of barristers and solicitors, of about 16 to 20 players each, in a match August 30 at the famed Burning Tree Club in Washington. Tennis team co-captains are William E. Miller of Washington and Francis T. P. Plimton of New York, and matches will be played Aug. 25 at the Piping Rock Club on Long Island, and Aug. 28 at the Chevy Chase Club in Washington.

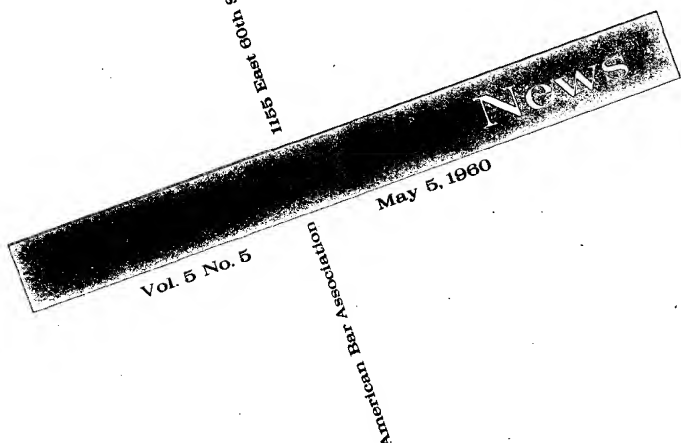
FBI To Schedule Special Tours For Lawyers

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has invited members of the American Bar Association—their families, friends and ABA guests from overseas—to visit FBI headquarters while in Washington.

Specially programmed and conducted tours of America's foremost law enforcement agency are being planned. Guests will be escorted through FBI headquarters in the Justice Department building and taken on a tour of the major departments.

Visitors will see exhibits of famous criminal and espionage investigations; the fingerprint exhibit (the Bureau has nearly 155 million sets on file), and observe laboratory experts conduct actual examinations of evidence submitted in current cases.

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6/2/60

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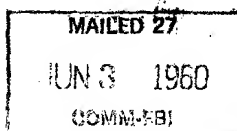
TO: SAC, CHICAGO
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

[redacted] is to be contacted in the future only when requested by the Department. All contacts with [redacted] are to be made by two mature and experienced Special Agents and should be handled in a most circumspect fashion.

FJB:eem
(9)

NOTE: See cover memorandum A. J. McGrath to Mr [redacted] captioned as above, 6/2/60, FJB:eem.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



REC-31

JUN 8 1960

1326

52 JUN 8 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 29, 1960

FROM : W. H. Stapleton

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
ANNUAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Wick Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to memorandum of January 26, 1960, from Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr which requests details and suggestions for the publication of advance data in the ABA Journal regarding FBI tours. There is attached an appropriate descriptive statement regarding our tours in a format suitable for use in available ABA media prior to the convention. Briefly this statement contains an invitation from the Director, as well as a short resume of the highlights of our tours. We are also attaching a glossy print of the Autrey photograph of the Director which should be used in conjunction with any advance data printed concerning our tours in order to personalize Mr. Hoover's invitation to the delegates and their guests.

Also attached are several other glossy print photographs of our building and certain exhibits, the publication of which would serve to dramatically supplement any narrative account of our tours used in advance publicity. It is suggested that efforts be made to use these photographs in connection with prior publicity regarding our tours.

Also attached is a proposed undated letter from the Director addressed to members of the ABA extending Mr. Hoover's personal invitation for them and their families and guests to visit our headquarters while in the city during the convention. It is strongly recommended that efforts be made to publish this letter, together with the Director's photograph, both in the issue of the ABA Journal just prior to convention time, as well as in the convention program which will also be published and distributed to members before the meeting.

Enclosures (9)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malone (Attention Inspector H. L. Edwards)
1 - Mr. Jones

WHS:mmh
(6)

JUN 6 1960

(Continued on Next Page)

REC-62

ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 13 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo to Mr. DeLoach

January 29, 1960

In addition to the ABA Journal and the program which is prepared in connection with each annual meeting of the ABA, a monthly news bulletin is issued by the Bar Association, and a "Daily Bulletin" is published each day while the convention is in progress. It is suggested that Mr. Edwards contact [redacted] Director of Public Relations of the ABA, and Mrs. [redacted] who is in charge of Meeting Arrangements, so that suitable procedures can be worked out to insure that the Director's cordial invitation will receive prominent mention in all ABA publications prior to and during the upcoming annual meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached material be approved and forwarded to the Training and Inspection Division to be used for advance publicity purposes along the lines indicated above.

*Handled
by [unclear]
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Dear Fellow Members of the American Bar Association:

I want to take this opportunity of expressing the sincere wish that the annual meeting of the American Bar Association to be held in Washington from August 29 through September 2, 1960, will be a most successful and enjoyable one.

While you are in our Nation's capital I do hope that as many of you as possible, together with your families and guests, will stop by FBI Headquarters and visit us. Our guided tours are conducted from 9:30 A. M. until 4:00 P. M. each weekday, exclusive of holidays. They last about one hour, and it would indeed be a privilege to welcome you to our facilities.

We in the FBI deeply appreciate the wonderful cooperation which the ABA and its members have always given our Special Agents, and we are looking forward to the pleasure of seeing each of you.

Sincerely yours,

- ✓
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Malone (Attention Inspector H. L. Edwards)
 - 1 - Mr. Jones
- W. H. Stapleton*

NOTE: See W. H. Stapleton to Mr. DeLoach, memo dated 1/29/60, captioned "AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA), ANNUAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1960."

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ENCLOSURE

REC'D-READING ROOM

FEB 3 1 10 PM '60

94-1-369-1327

**J. EDGAR HOOVER EXTENDS CORDIAL
INVITATION TO VISIT FBI HEADQUARTERS**

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has extended a most cordial invitation to the members of the American Bar Association, as well as their families and guests, to visit FBI Headquarters while they are in Washington during the ABA Convention next August.

Almost 400,000 people visit the Bureau's facilities each year and tours are conducted Mondays through Fridays, excluding holidays, between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. These cost-free tours are conducted by FBI employees and start promptly about every ten minutes lasting for approximately one hour.

A visitor to the FBI first views a series of striking exhibits devoted to some of the most famous criminal and espionage investigations conducted by the Bureau during its colorful history. The arsenal of the notorious John Dillinger is on display as well as photographs and brief accounts of the criminal exploits of some of his confederates and other gangsters of the past and present era. The facts surrounding the destruction of the commercial airliner by Jack Gilbert Graham are graphically depicted. Visitors also see an exhibit concerning fingerprints. Currently the FBI has almost 155 million sets of fingerprints on file, and the visitor learns how the Bureau classifies these prints and how, within minutes, it can determine if it has a previous record on that individual. The FBI identified 16,791 criminal fugitives through fingerprint examinations during 1959.

The FBI's guest observes Laboratory experts conducting actual examinations on evidence submitted in current cases as he visits the facilities of the Bureau's world-famous Laboratory. The tourist sees the latest scientific crime detection equipment and stops are included at various units involved in document examinations, soil analyses, firearms and toolmark comparisons and other microscopic studies.

One of the high points of any tour of FBI Headquarters is a demonstration of different weapons utilized by the G-Man which takes place on the indoor firearms range. Here a Special Agent fires the .38 caliber revolver and the Thompson submachine gun and also discusses the philosophy of the FBI's use of firearms.

Director Hoover has expressed the sincere wish that as many delegates as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to observe firsthand the facilities of our Nation's foremost investigative agency.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malone (Attention Inspector H. L. Edwards)
1 - Mr. Jones

WES:mmh

(6)

ENCLOSURE

CONSIDER AS YELLOW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-24-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

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You will recall that the Director has agreed to contribute an article (from 3,000 to 3,500 words) for the American Bar Association Journal. The Journal editor, Tappan Gregory, would like the article by June 1, 1960. This article will be published by the time the annual meeting of the American Bar Association convenes in Washington, D. C., from August 29 to September 2, 1960.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached article, upon approval, be forwarded to Inspector H. L. Edwards for transmission to the editor of the American Bar Association Journal.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 ENCLOSED

1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

FCS:sfc/lln
 (7)

APPROVED BY
 LUTHER HUSTON
 5-24-60

CRIME RESEARCH

REC-87

JUN 7 1960

94-1-369-1328
 Sent to EG for transmission
 to NASH 6/3/60 via TWA
 303 p.m. 10:51 p.m. (EST) by SA
 SAC hopes will follow in near
 future article cleared
 by WFO for transmission
 2762

May 25, 1960

THE FBI: THE PROTECTOR OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

by

**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

The basic conflict in the world today is between the concepts of a government of law and a government of men - of democracy versus totalitarian communism. How this issue is ultimately resolved will decide the fate of mankind for many generations to come.

The terrifying reality of the brutal abuse of power - how one man, Joseph Stalin, in frenzies of self-grandeur and egotism, controlled the lives of literally millions of people - was vividly depicted by Nikita Khrushchev before the 20th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956. All too often forgotten today, this speech affords an appalling insight into the cauldron of terror and fear which is created when law does not

exist.

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach Memorandum captioned "American Bar Association" dated 5-17-60. ENCLOSURE

FCS:lln

(8)

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FBI

94-1-369-

Coming from the communists, particularly the number one Soviet communist, the portrait of a tyrannical Stalin, brutally suspicious and cunningly cruel, becomes more meaningful. Here was a man who, through deceitful skill, concentrated all reins of government into his own hands. Just to enter into his physical presence meant personal risk. "It has happened sometimes," a former associate reported, "that a man goes to Stalin on his invitation as a friend. And when he sits with Stalin, he does not know where he will be sent next, home or to jail." (1)

In this regime of personal power, the law became what Stalin said it was. He was the prosecutor, the judge, the jury, the court of final appeal - all rolled up into one brutal club of oppression. In the widely publicized case of the so-called "Russian Doctors" (referring to the doctors arrested in 1953 just prior to Stalin's death on charges of treason but later released) Stalin personally issued orders for the conduct of the investigation. "Confessions" were to be secured. "If you do not obtain confessions from the doctors," Stalin reportedly told his Minister of State Security, "we will shorten you by a head." (2)

Needless to say, the doctors "confessed." Khrushchev's comments in this connection tell us most graphically how a dictatorship works; how different it is from a government of law where the dignity of the human personality has meaning. "Stalin personally

called the investigative judge, gave him instructions, advised him on which investigative methods should be used; these methods were simple - beat, beat and, once again, beat. ⁽³⁾ "The case was so presented that no one could verify the facts on which the investigation was based. There was no possibility of trying to verify facts by contacting those who had made the confessions of guilt. ⁽⁴⁾

Such tactics, again according to Khrushchev, meant "mass arrests and deportations of many thousands of people, execution without trial" ⁽⁵⁾ - "in the main, and in actuality, the only proof of guilt used, against all norms of current legal science, was the 'confession' of the accused himself; and, as subsequent probing proved, 'confessions' were acquired through physical pressures against the accused. ⁽⁶⁾

This is the testimony of the communist system - a system of terror and brutality which at this very minute still crushes the minds, bodies and hearts of millions of men, women and children around the world. Under a dictatorship, the historic principles of justice, mercy and fair play are abrogated. Whim, prejudice and suspicion become the ruling motifs. Habeas corpus, fair trials, law enforcement agencies dedicated to securing the true facts - these are not the ingredients of a dictatorship. Communist propaganda talks much about "Socialist

legality," proclaiming that communist morality is superior to "bourgeois ethics." But, these mouthings are Aesopian language, designed to conceal the true facts. Under communism the judicial system exists to enforce the will of the state and the Party, as defined by the ruling clique, not to secure justice for the individual.

In Great Britain and the United States, partners in the fight for freedom, the dignity of the law - as contrasted with the tyrannical power of a human ruler - gives validity to our democratic way of life. A man's home may be ever so humble, so humble that the winds and the rains pour through its thatchless roof, yet that dwelling is inviolate from any arbitrary intrusion of the government. That man has certain rights under the law which guarantee to him the privilege of freedom. This is the great tradition of liberty which we in America have inherited from English law.

The law enforcement agency - whether local, state or national - is an integral part of the judicial framework of freedom. In fact, the judicial system can operate fairly and effectively only when the complete and accurate facts are revealed in the course of the legal proceedings - facts which are unalloyed by personal prejudice, whim or bias. Most vital in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused is that the official authorities - the judge, the jury, the court officials - know all the facts. This can occur only if there are law enforcement agencies dedicated to the high principles of integrity, honesty and efficiency.

The FBI, as the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, is dedicated to preserving the liberties which form the fabric of our constitutional government. In my thirty-six years as Director, this has been the main principle motivating its existence. The FBI is a servant of the American people, working around the clock to protect their rights, lives and property.

By no stretch of the imagination is the FBI a national police agency. In fact, as is well known, the FBI's jurisdiction is strictly limited. At all times the FBI is under the supervision of the Attorney General and the President. Each year I appear before committees of the Congress to explain the operations of the FBI. Our procedures are closely scrutinized when FBI cases come before the courts of the Nation. Moreover, an alert press is constantly vigilant to the work of the FBI. Hence, only the highly misinformed can call the FBI a "Gestapo" or an agency threatening our civil liberties.

The FBI, moreover, is strictly a fact-gathering agency. It does not make recommendations or evaluations, authorize or decline prosecution, issue clearances or pass opinions relative to information gathered. This is the duty of other officials of the Government. Certainly, it is not the function of an agency which collects the facts in a given situation to also pass judgment on them. This differentiation is a salient feature of democratic law enforcement.

The basic duty of the FBI is to investigate violations of the laws of the United States, to collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and to perform other duties required by law or administrative directive. The FBI performs these functions, yet scrupulously protects the liberties of the individual. The criminal and the subversive must be defeated, yet the historic rights of the individual must be held inviolate.

Most important in protecting civil liberties is the maintenance of a high code of ethics by law enforcement. Every Special Agent of the FBI is dedicated to upholding the dignity of the law. He holds an inner allegiance to those ideals of justice and fair play which have made this Nation great. He is a man of integrity who does his job honestly, fearlessly and zealously. In these days of payola, he does not allow personal temptation and insidious favoritism to interfere with the validity of his investigation. He is impervious to the glib tongue of the "fixer" or the undercover glit of the unscrupulous. He does his job without fear of outside intimidation, political reprisal or competitive undercutting. He is guided at all times by loyalty to his agency, to his profession, to a way of life. This is the integrity, I am proud to say, which is the kernel of FBI operations and the rock upon which good law enforcement rests.

Vital in developing a high ethical code of law enforcement operations are high standards of personnel recruitment and training. The FBI maintains rigid physical, educational and moral standards in the selection of personnel, both Special Agent and clerical. To be eligible for appointment as Special Agent, for example, applicants must be between 25 and 40 years of age; graduates of state-accredited resident law schools or four-year resident accounting schools with at least three years of practical accounting and/or auditing experience. Graduates of law or accounting schools not requiring at least a resident junior college degree, or its equivalent of resident college work, as an admission prerequisite must have received at least a degree from a resident junior college, or its equivalent in resident college work. The applicant must also be able to pass a rigid physical examination. Before being offered an appointment, qualified applicants are comprehensively investigated to determine whether they possess unqualified personal integrity and character.

Special Agents, upon reporting for duty, are given an intensive 13-week period of training prior to actual field assignment. This course includes, among other things, instruction in constitutional law, Federal criminal procedures and ethics of law enforcement. The Agents study the rules of evidence and are instructed in searches and seizures, interviews and confessions. The Special Agent learns that he is a servant of the people, a protector of the rights of the individual. He develops an esprit de corps, a loyalty to doing his job in the right way. The law-trained Special Agent, of course, is

enabled to make an excellent contribution to the work of the FBI. I wish to pay tribute to the fine quality of the graduates which America's law schools have sent us. We in the FBI are proud to have them as Special Agents. They are doing an excellent job.

I might mention that in addition to training our own Special Agents, the FBI provides training for local law enforcement officers. In 1935, the FBI National Academy was founded for the purpose of training selected local officers as police instructors and administrators. To date, over 3,800 officers have graduated, representing every state in the Union and many foreign countries. These men, upon returning to their home departments, instruct their brother officers in the fundamentals of good crime detection. We estimate that over 200,000 local officers have benefited from this training. The Academy's curriculum includes, among other things, courses designed to promote respect for civil rights. Moreover, the FBI, if requested, will conduct police training schools in local departments. Every effort is made by the FBI to promote higher standards of law enforcement throughout the Nation.

Experience has shown that any danger from law enforcement to civil liberties comes not from evil intent, but from law enforcement officers poorly trained, ill-equipped and untutored

in the ethics of the profession. Third degree tactics, illegal searches and seizures, unlawful arrests, abusive language and demeanor - these are the acts of the poorly-trained officer who lacks the technical know-how of competing with the criminal. In years past, unfortunately, certain areas of American law enforcement utilized bullying, personal mistreatment, illegal arrests and detentions. Admittedly, these nefarious tactics do still occasionally occur. But they are becoming much less frequent. The modern-day officer, learning up-to-date scientific techniques of crime detection, is using skill - not brute force - to achieve his ends. Hence, the vital need today for communities to realize that adequate salaries, equipment, training and, above all, respect for the profession are absolutely necessary. In the final analysis, the protection of civil liberties rests on the attitude of the individual citizen of this Nation.

Technical crime detection methods are most vital today in increasing the efficiency of law enforcement. Day after day fingerprints and the scientific laboratory are solving criminal cases. A piece of dirt, a fleck of paint, an old orange peel - these often become the clues to prove guilt or exonerate the innocent. The microscope, the test tube, the spectrograph become the ingredients of the law enforcement officer's skill. He utilizes intelligence, resourcefulness and initiative to solve cases.

During the fiscal year 1959, for example, the FBI Laboratory conducted almost 185,000 scientific examinations of evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies in every state of the Union. The facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available free of charge to any duly constituted law enforcement agency. This means that any police department or sheriff's office in the Nation, even though small in size, has available the latest techniques of crime detection to help fight crime. FBI technical experts will examine the evidence submitted and furnish the submitting agency a written report of their findings. Later, if the local case goes to trial, the FBI examiner will testify as to the results of his examination, again without cost to local authorities.

Many times the FBI Laboratory is able to prove innocence. Not long ago, for instance, a book of blank money orders was stolen in a Southern city. Two of the stolen money orders were passed by an individual who identified himself with a driver's license. Local police subsequently arrested a man whose name corresponded to that on the money orders and who lived at the address listed on the driver's license, charging him with the theft and passing of the stolen items. Three eyewitnesses definitely identified the resident as the passer of the money orders, despite his pleas of innocence. The result: a sentence of four years in jail.

While this individual was serving his sentence, more of the stolen money orders were passed. These money orders, along

with those previously passed, were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Here, it was determined that the individual serving the prison term had not prepared any of the writing on the stolen money orders! As a result, this person's sentence was completely vacated. (7)

Fingerprints represent another weapon of attack against the criminal. At present the FBI's Identification Division has over 155,000,000 sets of fingerprints on file. They are divided into criminal and civil files, the former representing roughly 20 per cent of the total number. These prints are daily rendering yeoman services to the cause of law enforcement. If a criminal is arrested, for example, the law enforcement agency need only send his fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division. They are immediately searched through the FBI fingerprint files - which takes only minutes! The submitting agency is expeditiously advised of the results of the check. In this way criminal fugitives are often located. In fact, during 1959 a total of 16,967 criminal fugitives were identified through FBI fingerprint searches. The services of the FBI Identification Division are available without cost to law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation.

The FBI is today a service institution on a national level to American law enforcement. To think of the FBI as an isolated, highly secretive and prideful agency on the national level, intent on

concentrating power in its own hands, is not to be truthfully informed of American law enforcement today. The FBI is working valiantly to aid local law enforcement on all levels to meet the problems of the day. Crime is a serious menace and all of us in law enforcement must work together. The weapons of attack against the criminal - such as police training, science, fingerprints - must be utilized to the fullest extent. The criminal is exploiting to his own advantage the latest technological developments of society. Law enforcement can do no less. This means that all law enforcement, local, state and national, must work together. This is a basic operating principle of the FBI.

I received a letter some years ago from a local sheriff. (8)
He was appreciative of an FBI-conducted police school held in his home town. "This school was very well received in this territory, and I just wanted you to know that we appreciate the efforts of you and the men of your organization in affording training programs for Officers on the State, County, and City level." He pointed out that law enforcement officers are intelligent, sincere and tolerant, but their chief handicap "has been a lack of training and a lack of understanding of the legal processes to which a person arrested is entitled."

This letter, in my opinion, reflects the courageous and wholesome attitude of American law enforcement. These men, wherever they may be, are interested in doing a good job. They want to protect the rights, lives and property of our citizenry. The biggest problem facing them is to secure the working knowledge to do the job. This means that every community must do its share to provide these men with the working tools; as long as the community is niggardly with funds, support and interest, then law enforcement will do a poor job.

An efficient law enforcement, dedicated to the democratic spirit of America, is our best protection against abridgment of our civil liberties. America does not need a national police. Such an organization would be contrary to the democratic traditions of this Nation. The answer to the crime problem lies in a strengthening of the present system of fraternal, voluntary and cooperative law enforcement, local, state and national. These agencies can do the job. The FBI is proud to be a part of this system of law enforcement, protecting the liberties of this land of the free.

Documentation for article entitled

"THE FBI: THE PROTECTOR OF CIVIL LIBERTIES"

- (1) **Speech of N. S. Khrushchev at session of 20th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, February 25, 1956. Released by State Department, June 4, 1956. Page 53. (Hereafter known as Khrushchev Speech).**
- (2) **Khrushchev Speech, pp. 40-41. See also "Masters of Deceit," p. 166.**
- (3) **Khrushchev Speech, p. 41.**
- (4) **Ibid.**
- (5) **Ibid, p. 9.**
- (6) **Ibid, p. 7.**
- (7) **ILL #694. This case occurred in 1959 in Miami, Florida.**
- (8) **Letter from [redacted] Sheriff, Adams County, Natchez, Mississippi, to Director, dated May 1, 1956.**

ENCLOSURE

94-1-367-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 5-25-60

9-02

PM PST JEG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM INSPECTOR H.L. EDWARDS 2 PAGES

AT THE FINAL DAY-S SESSIONS OF ABA, PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, NOTHING OCCURED IN ANY OF THE PROGRAMS CREATING ANY FBI ISSUES. PROGRAMS OF INTEREST INCLUDED PARTICIPATION BY RAYMOND BURR, THE ~~QUOTE~~ PERRY MASON ~~END-QUOTE~~ OF TELEVISION IN AN ALL MORNING PANEL DEALING WITH ECONOMICS OF LAW PRACTICE. BURR ATTRIBUTED HIS PARTICIPATION TO THE FACT THAT NUMEROUS LETTERS ARE RECEIVED FROM THOSE WHO VIEW THE PROGRAM SEEKING ADVISE ON COUNSEL FEES. ALSO BURR STATED HE FEELS ATTORNEYS AS A WHOLE ARE LAGGING BEHIND IN GENERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS BECAUSE SO MANY LETTERS HIS PRDGRAM RECEIVES INDICATE GENERAL PUBLIC IGNORANCE OF THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF A LAWYER IN PUBLIC LIFE. THIS PROGRAM WAS ONE OF THE BEST ATTENDED IN CONVENTION AND AUDIENCE REACTION TO BURR EXTREMELY FAVORABLE. BURR EMPHASIZED HIS TV SHOW IS VERY ATTRACTIVE TO TEENAGE AUDIENCE AND TO KEEP IT THAT WAY HE WILL NOT PERMIT ANY PORTRAYAL OF VIOLENCE OR BLOODSHED WHICH HE FELT SIMILAR TV SHOWS ARE GUILTY OF. AFTERNOON DEVOTED TO TWO SESSIONS OF THREE HOURS EACH, ONE BEING DISCUSSION OF PICKETING AND BOYCOTTING UNDER NEW FEDERAL LABOR LAW.

END PAGE ONE.

REC-4

14-1-369-1329
18 JUN 8 1960

MR. MALONE

EX 109

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PAGE TWO

THE OTHER WAS DISCUSSION OF DIVORCE, THE FAMILY COURT AND RELATED PROBLEMS SPONSORED BY FAMILY LAW SECTION. NO ISSUE AROSE REGARDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. FOLLOWING THE CONVENTION BANQUET LAST NIGHT, EDWARDS CONVERSED WITH EDGAR EISENHOWER, WHO WAS FLATTERED TO LEARN DIRECTOR HAD BEEN ADVISED OF SPECIAL ABA AWARD GIVEN HIM BY PRESIDENT JOHN D. RANDALL THAT DAY. EISENHOWER EXPRESSED THE HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR THE DIRECTOR AND ASKED THAT HIS REGARDS AND BEST WISHES BE CONVEYED TO HIM. EISENHOWER MENTIONED HIS PLANNED TRIP TO INTERNATIONAL BAR CONFERENCE AT SALZBURG AND INDICATED HOW APPRECIATIVE HE IS OF THE SPECIAL COURTESIES WHICH DIRECTOR ARRANGES WHEN HE TRAVELS ABROAD, STATING IT GIVES HIM WONDERFUL FEELING OF SECURITY TO FEEL THERE IS AN FBI FRIEND HE CAN CALL ON, IF NEEDED, IN STRANGE FOREIGN COUNTRIES. EDWARDS AND WHITTAKER HAVE RETURN RESERVATIONS CONFIRMED TO DEPART PORTLAND EIGHT THIRTY A. M., MAY TWENTY SIX NEXT VIA UNITED AIRLINES, FLIGHT SEVEN FOUR ZERO. DEPARTING CHICAGO FLIGHT THREE FIVE EIGHT VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE WASHINGTON NINE THIRTYFIVE P.M.

CORR- PAGE ONE LINE TEN WORD ONE SHOULD BE PROGRAM

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-09 AM OK FBI WA RL

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*26:22 M...
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Noted in
Comm. Sec.
By: *RES*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA
Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6/3/60

FROM : Mr. J. F. Malone *JFM*SUBJECT: **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
ANNUAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1960
FBI TOURS**

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Callahan	_____
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Malone	_____
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W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

Pursuant to your instructions continuous efforts have been made to achieve maximum publicity in connection with the tours being offered to those in attendance at the above-captioned meeting.

In this regard there is attached for approval an SAC letter notifying the field offices of the forthcoming annual meeting and the FBI tours which are being offered to those in attendance. This letter contains instructions to each field division to the effect that they should advise the Bureau of the identity of any specific ABA contacts who will be in attendance and to recommend any special courtesies which should be extended. It is felt that this letter will serve to both further publicize these tours through the agents in the field who are in contact with ABA members and also serve as an opportunity for the Special Agents in Charge to offer special considerations to close friends of the Bureau who expect to attend this meeting.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached SAC letter be approved.

gpc
6/6

Dole

[Signature]

John
[Signature]

[Signature]

EX 101

REC- 98 74-1-369-1330

Enclosure *rest 6-6-60*

KWW:meh

51 JUN 14 1960

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6/1/60

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
REGIONAL MEETING
PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 22 THROUGH 25, 1960

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Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

This is a summary report by Inspector H. L. Edwards and SA Kenneth W. Whittaker concerning Bureau coverage of the captioned meeting, attended by approximately 1,000 registered members plus guests. Most of ABA's 18 sections plus special committees sponsored programs. Bureau representatives circulated among the entire membership present at all general sessions and attended all special sessions of possible interest to Bureau. Continued liaison was maintained with members of the Family and Criminal Law Sections from the Northwest portion of the country.

The information set forth herein has been incorporated in detailed reports of each function attended for future reference. This synopsis contains only brief resume of items believed to be of specific interest to the Director. Copies of addresses, speeches, and press releases wherever available were obtained and are also being maintained as a bulky exhibit. Daily teletype summaries of pertinent items were submitted to the Director during the convention.

Opening assembly meeting featured addresses by ABA President John D. Randall and the Honorable Earl W. Kintner, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C. Randall, in a rather short opening statement, made reference to the efforts made in this field to gain recognition for the rule of law in international affairs and to such organizations as the International Bar Association. Mr. Kintner's remarks constituted the main event of the opening session and were entitled "Capitalistic, Competitive Free-Enterprise and Current Problems of Trade Regulation" (copy of complete text obtained). The theme of this talk stressed the need for greater understanding and cooperation between business and Government in adhering to the Federal trade laws and regulations. Kintner advocated greater understanding of current legislation rather than the passing of additional legislation which he considered unnecessary and a mere superstructure of laws. At a social gathering after his talk, Kintner told Edwards he considers J. Edgar Hoover the most dedicated public servant in the country today and the Bureau the finest government agency. Two of Kintner's men from Seattle Office were present and upon their attempting to amend his comment to say the Bureau was "one of the finest," Kintner said "No, I mean the finest." Edwards discussed current agitation for Federal Crime Commission and Kintner said he would back the Director's views 100% and if

1 - Mr. Parsons (Attention: Mr. Rosen)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HLE/KWW:meh (5)

Memorandum Malone to Mohr
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
REGIONAL MEETING
PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 22 THROUGH 25, 1960

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b7c

necessary, would testify against such an unnecessary superstructure. Kintner made very favorable impression at regional meeting.

Whitney North Seymour, President-Elect, ABA, introduced speakers [redacted] New York City [redacted] Durham, North Carolina; and [redacted] Seattle, Washington, who debated the pros and cons of the question "should the 'self-judging' provisions of the Connally Amendment be repealed?" Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] argued that the interests of the United States would best be served by a repeal of this amendment. They stated such insistence upon this limitation by the USA actually will work as a detriment since it could be raised as a defense by any nation in the World Court against which the USA had brought suit.

Attorney [redacted] Seattle, Washington, addressed a meeting of the Administrative Law and Antitrust Law Program on the subject of "The Investigated Client and His Attorney." [redacted] remarks based on a prepared text (copy obtained) outlined the role of the Attorney and his client when faced with an antitrust investigation by the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice. He criticized Government policy dealing with presence of Counsel during interviews by Government representatives with witnesses. [redacted] and other members of the panel (including Mr. Kintner, FTC) discussed fully policies of the FTC and Department of Justice. In his prepared text, [redacted] made many favorable references to FBI and two questionable references. The first referred to fact SAs of the FBI although experienced, competent Attorneys are merely emissaries for Antitrust Division when working in this field and as a result are a little uncertain as to their authority to furnish data. The second reference dealt with the policy of the Department of Justice or the FBI in not permitting defense counsel to be present when a client is interviewed by an FBI agent. [redacted] was challenged by Bureau representative for details re his references to FBI. He quickly replied that he was a strong admirer of the Bureau and intended absolutely no criticism of FBI. Separate memoranda submitted on this incident in view of need for independent inquiries to obtain full facts.

Edgar N. Eisenhower of Tacoma, Washington, was a recipient of a commendatory citation from ABA President Randall for his outstanding contributions to ABA work on unauthorized practice of the law.

Memorandum Malone to Mohr
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
REGIONAL MEETING, PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 22 THROUGH 25, 1960

b6
b7c

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, Executive Director, American Judicature Society, delivered main address entitled "Far East Impressions" at an assembly luncheon honoring the Judiciary. Address outlined role of lawyers in Asia and Far East and was well received. Mr. [redacted] Seattle, Washington, President Boeing Airplane Company, delivered an address entitled "Challenges We Face" at the Regional Banquet attended by approximately 600 members and their wives. Address outlined responsibilities of the legal profession and was well received. Mr. Raymond Burr, who portrays Perry Mason on TV, gave an interesting talk regarding legal fees and advised of the many inquiries he receives in that regard from his listeners.

The program sponsored by the Section of Family Law was addressed by the Honorable Louis H. Burke, Presiding Judge, of Los Angeles County Superior Court. His remarks outlined the work of the Conciliation Court in Los Angeles and were very favorably received. He did not discuss juvenile delinquency.

ABA President John Randall, President-Elect Nominee John Satterfield and numerous other members of ABA Board of Governors and Staff volunteered many remarks commendatory of the special FBI tour, meeting and photographs with Director, and lunch with Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General Walsh, Director and Mr. Tolson. Randall wanted to appoint Director to vacancy on ABA Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives which Director declined; separate memorandum being submitted on this.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

gms
6/2

V.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

5/31/60

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

b6
b7C

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

REC- 94 94 1. 267 1332

ReBucall today and urtel, 5/26/60, which ended with statement that efforts continuing to identify case referred to by [redacted]

Efforts should include review of all Antitrust cases in your office, including closed cases during pertinent period. Affidavits should be obtained from each Agent who contacted [redacted] on any Antitrust case during the pertinent period and from each Agent who contacted small businessman who refused to be interviewed without counsel present. For your information, an affidavit has been received from SA [redacted] New Orleans Office.

In addition, you should personally reinterview [redacted]. The seriousness of the charge which he has made against an Agent of this Bureau should be stressed and it should be pointed out that refusal to cooperate has placed the Bureau in the disadvantageous position of being unable to resolve the matter and take any appropriate administrative action.

Advise the Bureau by return airtel results of efforts to date to identify case. Submit results of your contact with [redacted] by tel and keep the Bureau advised of developments on daily basis.

FJB:eem
(4)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 5-26-60 3-47 PM CB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /80-355/ 3P

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR LYNN EDWARDS MAY TWENTY FOUR LAST AND MY CALL TO INSPECTOR EDWARDS AT PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY TWENTY FIVE PAST. PURSUANT TO THE REQUEST OF INSPECTOR EDWARDS A COPY OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE SPRING MEETING, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL NINE DASH TEN NINETEEN FIFTY NINE, PREPARED IN BOOKLET FORM BY THE ABA, ENTITLED SECTION OF ANTITRUST LAW, CITED AS ABA ANTITRUST SECTION REPORT, VOLUME FOURTEEN, WAS OBTAINED. SINCE THIS MUST BE RETURNED A PHOTOSTAT OF PAGES SEVENTY SEVEN AND SEVENTY EIGHT, WHICH CONTAIN THE PERTINENT STATEMENT IS BEING FORWARDED BY AIRTEL. A REVIEW OF THIS REPORT, VOLUME FOURTEEN, FAILED TO REFLECT ANY OTHER REFERENCE TO THE FBI. A REVIEW OF THE ANTITRUST CASES IN THE CHICAGO OFFICE REFLECTED THAT ATTORNEY [REDACTED] OF CHICAGO HAD BEEN COUNSEL IN AT LEAST FOUR SUCH CASES CONCERNING THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. HE HAS BEEN CONTACTED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE CASES BY EIGHT

END PAGE ONE

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b7c

REC-92

JUN 9 1960

MR. MALONE

PAGE TWO

AGENTS IN THE CHICAGO OFFICE, TWO OF WHOM, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED. THE FOLLOWING AGENTS ASSIGNED TO CHICAGO HAVE BEEN CONTACTED AND A MEMORANDUM OBTAINED WHEREIN EACH AGENT SPECIFICALLY AND CATEGORICALLY DENIES MAKING ANY SUCH STATEMENT AS ALLEGED BY [REDACTED] WHO SAID HE RECEIVED AN ANSWER ⁰⁰QUOTE YOU DON-T BLAME US FOR TRYING ^NENQUOTE..

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] CHARLES J. MELONE, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] NOW ASSIGNED TO NEW ORLEANS, HAD CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] IN NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT. SA JOHN F. WILTGEN, NOW ASSIGNED TO HONOLULU, MADE HIS CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] HOWEVER SUBSEQUENT TO APRIL NINE NINETEEN FIFTY NINE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR REQUEST OF MAY TWENTY FIVE LAST, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ATTORNEY IN CHICAGO, WAS INTERVIEWED AT NINE A.M. MAY TWENTY SIX INSTANT. VERIFIED QUOTATIONS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM ON PAGE SEVENTY SEVEN OF ABA BOOKLET OF PROCEEDINGS HELD ON APRIL NINE DASH TEN NINETEEN FIFTY NINE, WASHINGTON, D.C. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE DID MAKE THIS STATEMENT AND IT WAS BASED UPON AN ACTUAL INCIDENT THREE MONTHS TO A YEAR PRIOR TO THE ABA MEETING. HE STATED HE NEVER MET THE AGENT INVOLVED AND HAS NO PRESENT RECOLLECTION OF THE AGENT-S NAME. HE FURTHER

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

STATED THAT THE CONVERSATION WITH THE AGENT TOOK PLACE ON THE TELEPHONE. HE STATED HE WOULD NOT DIVULGE THE NAME OF THE CLIENT INVOLVED IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE BUT DID ADMIT CLIENT WAS SMALL BUSINESS MAN IN CHICAGO AREA WHO HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY FBI AGENT IN ANTI TRUST INVESTIGATION OF CLIENT-S ACTIVITIES. CLIENT ASKED AGENT IF HE SHOULD HAVE ATTORNEY PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW AND AGENT REPORTEDLY TOLD CLIENT NOT TO CONTACT ATTORNEY. ASSOCIATE OF CLIENT CALLED [REDACTED] AND ADVISED OF SITUATION.

[REDACTED] INSTRUCTED CLIENT TO TELL AGENT IF HE WANTED TO INTERVIEW CLIENT HE WOULD HAVE TO CONTACT [REDACTED] FIRST. THIS TERMINATED THE INTERVIEW OF CLIENT. [REDACTED] SUBSEQUENTLY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED AGENT AND QUESTIONED DESIRE TO INTERVIEW CLIENT OUTSIDE OF HIS PRESENCE.

[REDACTED] CLAIMS¹² AGENT REPLIED ⁰⁰QUOTE YOU DON-T BLAME US FOR TRYING ENQUOTE. [REDACTED] SAID NOTHING CAME OF THE ANTITRUST INVESTIGATION AS CLIENT HAS NEVER BEEN RECONTACTED. HE STATED INCIDENT BROUGHT UP BY HIM AT ABA PROCEEDINGS AS SOME YOUNG ATTORNEYS INTERESTED IN ANTITRUST WORK WERE PRESENT AND HE WANTED THEM TO KNOW OF PROBLEMS THEY MIGHT ENCOUNTER. CONTINUING EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY CASE BEING MADE BY CHICAGO OFFICE.

END AND ACK PLS

CORR AM COPY TO PORTLAND

4-57 PM OK FBI WA DI

TU DIS T

cc - Mr. Malone.
cc - Mr. Edwards

F B I

Date: 6/3/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCERe CG teletype to Director, 6/1/60 and CG airtel to
Director 6/2/60.Extended file review of closed and pending Anti-Trust
cases to identify case referred to by [REDACTED]
completed, except for location of three files, with negative
results.No further word has been received from
[REDACTED]

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
EJN:rcj
(4)

REC-32

94-1-262-1333

JUN 6 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. H. L. Edwards

DATE: 6/7/60

FROM : Mr. K. W. Whittaker

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, PACIFIC NORTHWEST
REGIONAL MEETING, PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY,
MAY 22, 1960, THROUGH WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

There is attached hereto a summary memorandum of the coverage maintained by Bureau representatives at the above-captioned meeting.

Pertinent information, as you know, has previously been sent out in memorandum form to the Director. There is also attached to this memorandum copies of speeches, remarks and press releases which were obtained whenever possible. The purpose of this memorandum is to identify the attached material for record purposes.

RECOMMENDATION: That you approve the attached detailed summary report of the Portland Meeting for file.

*OK - all action for
 from Bureau previously
 JHV*

REC- 95

44-1-367-1334

23 JUN 9 1960

EX 104

Enclosures

KWW:meh

(4)

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

Two JHV

098 JGK
 57 JUN 14 1960

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 24 1960

TELETYPE

H.L. EDWARDS

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 5-25-60 12-24 AM PST JEG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM INSPECTOR H. L. EDWARDS 6 PAGES

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE. AT SESSIONS TUESDAY, MAY TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, FOLLOWING NOTEWORTHY MATTERS OCCURRED. ALL DAY SESSION DEVOTED TO ADMINISTRATIVE AND ANTITRUST LAW PROGRAMS. THE MORNING SESSION CONSISTED OF A PANEL PRESIDED OVER BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN EARL W. KINTNER. ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ANTITRUST DIVISION [REDACTED] WAS REPRESENTED IN HIS ABSENCE BY [REDACTED] WHO HEADS THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE ANTITRUST DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. ONE PART OF MORNING SESSION DEVOTED TO QUOTE THE INVESTIGATED CLIENT AND HIS ATTORNEY END QUOTE WAS HANDLED BY ATTORNEY [REDACTED] OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

[REDACTED] DISTRIBUTED A THIRTY PAGE MIMEOGRAPHED TEXT OF REMARKS WHICH CONTAINED TWO QUESTIONABLE REFERENCES TO FBI AS FOLLOWS- FIRST UNDER HEADING OF QUOTE THE INVESTIGATOR-S CALL END QUOTE. THE TEXT STATES QUOTE THERE IS FREQUENT DIFFERENCE IN THE TRAINING AND APPROACH OF THE CALLER. IF FROM THE ANTITRUST DIVISION, HE IS USUALLY WELL VERSED IN THIS FIELD. IF AN FBI AGENT, HE IS GENERALLY A COMPETENT LAWYER OR

END PAGE ONE

62 JUN 14 1960

REC-87

JUN 10 1960

94-1-367-1335

PAGE TWO

ACCOUNTANT, TRAINED TO INVESTIGATE A WIDE RANGE OF FEDERAL VIOLATIONS FROM MAIL OR TAX FRAUD TO KIDNAPPING AND OTHER OFFENSES. HE MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE WITH ANTITRUST. IF NOT, HE MAY RATHER BE AN EMISSARY FOR THE ANTITRUST DIVISION WHO CALLS WITH A WRITTEN LETTER IN HIS HAND CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WHAT IS SOUGHT FROM THE INTERVIEW OR DOCUMENTS. IN MY OWN EXPERIENCE, HE HAS BEEN UNFAILINGLY COURTEOUS AND CONSCIENTIOUS BUT, SOMETIMES, A LITTLE UNCERTAIN AS TO HIS AUTHORITY TO FURNISH YOU, FOR EXAMPLE, WITH THE DETAILS OF WHAT HE SEEKS. THUS, WHEN WE REQUESTED PERMISSION TO HAVE A COPY MADE OF THE MATERIAL LISTED IN HIS LETTER, HE FELT THIS WAS CONTRARY TO DEPARTMENT POLICY EXCEPT AS WE COULD MAKE HANDWRITTEN NOTES OR ABSTRACTS OF THE ITEMS ~~END QUOTE~~. BY CONTRAST THE TEXT FOLLOWS WITH STATEMENT THAT FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION INVESTIGATOR HAS A BACKGROUND GENERALLY OF MORE CONSTANT FAMILIARITY WITH THE SPECIALIZED FIELD OF ANTITRUST LAWS AS ADMINISTERED BY THAT AGENCY. SECOND, UNDER THE HEADING OF ~~QUOTE~~ RIGHT OF COUNSEL TO BE PRESENT--- ~~FBI~~ ~~END QUOTE~~, THE TEXT STATES ~~QUOTE~~ SOMETIMES THERE HAS BEEN RELUCTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT PRIVATE COUNSEL TO ATTEND THE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

INFORMAL INTERVIEW ~~END QUOTE~~. IT THEN REFERS TO AN ALLEGED PANEL DISCUSSION IN WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL NINETEEN FIFTYNINE REPORTEDLY RECORDED IN AN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ANTITRUST SECTION REPORT AT PAGES SEVENTYSEVEN AND SEVENTYEIGHT. THE TEXT STATES ~~QUOTE~~ THE RIGHT OF COUNSEL TO BE PRESENT WAS CLARIFIED RECENTLY IN A PANEL DISCUSSION IN WASHINGTON. MR. ^{Attorney} PAREN (OF THE CHICAGO BAR) ~~CLOSE PAREN~~ ^{Ill. Oregon} ~~QUOTE~~ I HAVE A QUESTION, THE ANSWER TO WHICH IS QUITE OBVIOUS, SO OBVIOUS THAT I THINK I HAD BETTER STATE THE REASON FOR ASKING IT. THE QUESTION CONCERNS THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OR THE FBI IN PERMITTING COUNSEL TO BE PRESENT WHEN A WITNESS IS INTERVIEWED BY AN FBI AGENT. THE REASON I ASK THE QUESTION IS THAT SOME TIME AGO I HAD OCCASION TO CHALLENGE AN FBI AGENT WHO SOUGHT TO PERSUADE A WITNESS THAT HE MUST NOT MAKE KNOWN TO HIS COUNSEL THAT HE WAS BEING INTERVIEWED. THE ANSWER I RECEIVED WAS ~~QUOTE WITHIN QUOTE~~ YOU DON-T BLAME US FOR TRYING, DO YOU ~~END QUOTE WITHIN QUOTE~~. ~~QUOTE~~ WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO THAT, MR. MR. PAREN (THE ACTING ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE ANTITRUST DIVISION) ~~CLOSE PAREN~~. THE ANSWER IS THAT, QUITE OBVIOUSLY THE FBI HAS NO POWER TO COMPEL

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

ANYONE TO BE INTERVIEWED OR REALLY COMPEL ACCESS TO ANY DOCUMENT OR FILE, I WOULD SAY. SINCE, FROM THAT ABSENCE OF COMPULSION, I THINK THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF POWER. BECAUSE, QUITE NATURALLY, THE RIGHT OF ANYONE TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL DURING SUCH AN INTERVIEW IS A MATTER OF POLICY. AS A MATTER OF POLICY, I DO NOT KNOW-- I HAVE NEVER HEARD OF ANY SUGGESTION THAT SUCH PRESENCE WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE. MR. [REDACTED] I SUPPOSE THE REAL QUESTION WOULD BE WOULD THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REGARD THE REFUSAL OF A LAWYER TO ALLOW HIS CLIENT TO BE INTERVIEWED IN HIS ABSENCE AS A REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. MR. [REDACTED] NO, I DO NOT THINK IT COULD ~~END QUOTE~~. DURING THIS ENTIRE SESSION WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY ABOUT THIRTY PEOPLE, NO ISSUE WHATEVER WAS RAISED CONCERNING THE FBI PARTICIPATION IN OR HANDLING OF ANTITRUST MATTERS. NO CRITICISM WAS MADE. TO THE CONTRARY THE OBVIOUS OBJECTIVE OF THE ENTIRE DISCUSSION WAS DIRECTED TOWARDS THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IN FORMULATING AND EXECUTING POLICY IN HANDLING ANTITRUST INVESTIGATIONS. NEVERTHELESS, ATTORNEY [REDACTED] WAS CONFRONTED PRIVATELY AND QUESTIONED REGARDING HIS

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

REFERENCES TO FBI IN PREPARED TEXT. HIS ERRONEOUS REFERENCES TO FBI MAIL AND TAX FRAUD JURISDICTION WERE POINTED OUT. HE WAS PROFUSELY APOLOGETIC, STATED HE INTENDED HIS REMARKS TO ILLUSTRATE JUSTICE DEPT-S INSTRUCTIONS TO FBI IN ANTI TRUST MATTERS AND HAD NOTHING BUT HIGHEST REGARD FOR FBI. ALSO INDICATED HE HAD IN FACT, INTENDED TO EXHIBIT DRAFT OF HIS PREPARED TEXT TO SAC, SEATTLE, FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT BUT FAILED TO DO SO DUE TO PRESSURE OF OTHER MATTERS. HE INSISTED HIS REFERENCES NOT INTENDED TO BE CRITICAL OF BUREAU. HE WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED WHETHER HE HAD PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE REFERENCES HE MAKES IN HIS TEXT. HE STATED HIS REMARKS WERE BASED ON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM ATTORNEY [REDACTED] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND REFERRED TO ONE CASE WHICH ALLEGEDLY OCCURED FOUR OR FIVE YEARS AGO INVOLVING AN ADHESIVE MANUFACTURING CONCERN WHICH HE WAS UNWILLING TO FURTHER IDENTIFY. HE STATED HE DID NOT WISH TO RESURRECT WHAT HE CONSIDERED A COMPLETELY CLOSED MATTER, AND HE REITERATED HIS SOLE MOTIVE IN REFERRING TO THIS INCIDENT WAS TO ILLUSTRATE THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT AND FTC. HE ADDED HE WAS FULLY AWARE OF THE FACT BUREAU AGENTS INQUIRIES ARE RESTRICTED WITHIN

END PAGE FIVE

*Then why did he
bring it up!*
X

PAGE SIX

NARROW SCOPE SET OUT BY DEPARTMENT. [] ENDED BY STATING HE WAS SORRY REFERENCES TO BUREAU WERE EVER MADE AND ADDED THAT IF FURTHER QUESTIONS AROSE ON THIS MATTER, HE WOULD BE GLAD TO ANSWER THEM. IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION [] HAS IN TEXT REGARDING FBI, SAC LOPEZ AT CHICAGO WAS TELEPHONICALLY ASKED TO CHECK OUT THIS MATTER COMPLETELY INCLUDING INTERVIEW WITH ATTORNEY [] IF NECESSARY AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN FROM ABA CENTER COPY OF THE PANEL DISCUSSION REPORT. SAC LOPEZ ALSO FURTHER INSTRUCTED THAT IF HIS INQUIRY REFLECTED THIS MATTER NOT PREVIOUSLY BROUGHT TO BUREAU-S ATTENTION, HE SHOULD CONTACT INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION AND ASCERTAIN THROUGH THEM IF BICKS IN DEPARTMENT HAD EVER ADVISED BUREAU OF THIS MATTER. UPON RECEIPT OF COMPLETE FACTS, ANY APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION CAN BE TAKEN WITH ATTORNEY [] AND THE DEPARTMENT. THE ONLY OTHER REMAINING PERTINENT ITEM IN TODAY-S SESSION WAS THE PRESENTATION OF A COMMENDATORY CITATION TO EDGAR N. EISENHOWER OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON, BY ABA PRESIDENT JOHN D. RANDALL ON BEHALF OF THE ABA FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO ABA WORK ON UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF THE LAW AND HIS OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS OVER THE YEARS TO THE ABA. EISENHOWER WAS ONE OF THREE AWARD RECIPIENTS TODAY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-44 AM OK FBI WA RL

TU DISC

CG-AR. 205241

*Let of congrats. to
Eisenhower 5/27/60
8/13/60
see tel. of 5/26/60.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 5-25-60

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

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b7c

By teletype 5-25-60 Inspector H. L. Edwards, who is attending American Bar Association Portland Regional Conference, advises that on 5-24-60 Attorney [redacted] Seattle, Washington, (during session devoted to administrative and antitrust law problems) distributed a 30-page mimeographed text of remarks containing questionable references to FBI. One of these references referred to an alleged panel discussion in Washington, D. C., 4/1959 reportedly recorded in an American Bar Association Antitrust Section report. A Mr. [redacted] of the Chicago Bar during this panel discussion said some time previously he had occasion to challenge an FBI Agent who sought to persuade a witness that he must not make known to his counsel that he was being interviewed. [redacted], Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, attended the panel discussion in Washington.

Edwards pointed out that during the session in Portland on 5-24-60 no issue whatever was raised concerning FBI participation in or handling of antitrust matters and no criticism was made. The obvious objective of the entire discussion was directed toward the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission in formulating and executing policy in handling antitrust investigations. [redacted]

Edwards confronted [redacted] privately and questioned him regarding his reference to the FBI in the prepared text. [redacted] was profusely apologetic, stating that he intended his remarks to illustrate the Justice Department's instructions to FBI in antitrust matters and that he had nothing but the highest regard for the FBI. [redacted] stated his remarks were based on information received from Attorney [redacted] of Chicago and referred to one case which allegedly occurred 4 or 5 years ago involving an adhesive manufacturing concern which he was unwilling to further identify. [redacted] stated he did not wish to resurrect what he considered a completely closed matter. The Director inquired "Then why did he bring it up!"

REC-53

94-1-367-1336

1 - Mr. Rosen
 CJM:job;ejw
 (5)

18 JUN 10 1960

62 JUN 14 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
RE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

In response to the Director's inquiry, Edwards pointed out that during his discussion with [] he specifically inquired as to why [] brought this matter up. [] said his primary purpose in including the reference to this matter was merely to illustrate the policy of the Department in antitrust matters. [] was very apologetic and said he had no intention whatsoever of making any unfavorable reference to the FBI. He said he is sorry that he used this case at all and pointed out that he had considered the situation a closed matter and thought it had already been ironed out with Assistant Attorney General [] of the Antitrust Division.

ACTION:

None - informative.

*epk
5/24*

[Signature]

V. [Signature]

*[Signature]
5/26*

*5/27/60
memo re [unclear]
[unclear]*

I assume we are running down these allegations.

[Signature]

F B I

Date: 5/26/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype to Director, dated 5/26/60.

Pursuant to retel, page 77 and 78 of the
American Bar Association booklet, entitled Section
of Antitrust Law, are enclosed.3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - ChicagoEJN:jjg
(4)

REC- 53

6-10
MAY 31 1960

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JUN 14 1960



911344 1337

ENCLOSURE

And as you have correctly pointed out, the Commission, if it feels that those hearings indicate a violation of the order, has arranged to certify that record to a court of appeals and ask for a Decree of Enforcement, which, of course, as you also realize, is only a second step leading toward possible penalties.

MR. CYRUS AUSTIN: Does the hearing examiner make a report?

MR. KINTNER: He makes his recommendations to the Federal Trade Commission.

MR. CYRUS AUSTIN: And is that report supplied to the respondent in the investigational hearing?

MR. KINTNER: I believe that it is.

MR. HANDLER: Do any of the members of the Panel have any questions to ask Mr. Bicks of the Department of Justice?

Mr. Chaffetz?

MR. CHAFFETZ: I have a question, the answer to which is quite obvious, so obvious that I think I better state the reason for asking it.

The question concerns the policy of the Department of Justice, or the F.B.I., in permitting counsel to be present when a witness is interviewed by an F.B.I. agent. The reason I ask the question is that sometime ago I had occasion to challenge an F.B.I. agent who sought to persuade a witness that he must not make known to his counsel that he was being interviewed. The answer I received was, "You don't blame us for trying, do you?"

What is the answer to that question, Mr. Bicks?

MR. BICKS: That is quite obviously that really the F.B.I. has no power to compel anyone to be interviewed or really compel access to any document or file, I would say. Since from that absence of compulsion, I think there is an absence of power. Because quite naturally the right of anyone to be represented by counsel during such an interview is a matter of policy.

MR. HANDLER: A little louder, Bob.

MR. BICKS: As a matter of policy, I do not know—I have never heard of any suggestion that such presence would be appropriate.

MR. CHAFFETZ: I suppose the real question would be: Would the Department of Justice regard the refusal of a lawyer to allow his client to be interviewed in his absence as a refusal to cooperate with the Department of Justice?

MR. BICKS: No, I do not think it could.

MR. CHAFFETZ: I assumed that was the answer.

MR. HANDLER: Professor Austin.

MR. ROBERT AUSTIN: Mr. Bicks, does the Department have any informal procedures similar to those in the Commission for the settlement of controversies?

MR. BICKS: Well, as Commissioner Anderson said, there is a procedure of two steps in the category. First, a consent order; and, second, the discontinuance problem.

We do, of course, have something comparable to the consent order and consent decree and pretrial approach. The difference, of course, is that the decree order is entered in the court, rather than simply embodied in the Commission records.

We do not have any procedure comparable to the letter of discontinuance, and probably we might have essentially prosecutive rather than administrative functions.

My own view is possibly such a procedure would be appropriate, because, after all, it would be little more than a bargain between a prosecuting official and a potential defendant. And were I in the position of a defendant, I would not be very happy; and the point of view of the prosecuting policy is not a good idea.

I think one other value of the decisions of the court is that the more of a court record you develop that is the most effective check on the arbitrary exercise of power that I know of.

MR. HANDLER: I think Mr. Kirkham raised his hand before, and then comes Oppie again.

MR. KIRKHAM: I would like to address one more question to Earl Kintner. And going back to the original hearing stage, instead of the stage Cy Austin talked about—after the hearing—I would like to ask Earl:

When counsel supporting the complaint obtains a subpoena in the course of hearings and the witness refuses to comply, even though the examiner has ruled that he should comply, by what process is the decision made on whether or not the Commission will seek to enforce the subpoena by court proceedings?

MR. KINTNER: The General Counsel has the responsibility to enforce all Commission orders and processes. Enforcement of sub-

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1960

TELETYPE

URGENT 6-1-60 12-13 PM CB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /80-355/ 4P

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE, INFORMATION
CONCERNING. REMYTEL MAY TWENTY SIX AND PHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MAY THIRTYFIRST LAST. FILE REVIEWS COMPLETED CHICAGO RE ALL
LOGICAL ANTITRUST CASES DURING PERTINENT PERIOD IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY
CASE REFERRED TO BY ATTORNEY [REDACTED]. RESULTS COMPLETELY
NEGATIVE IN THAT NO SUCH LOGICAL CASE REFLECTED IN ANY MANNER INCIDENT
ALLEGED BY [REDACTED] AT NINE A.M. THIS DATE I PERSONALLY CONTACTED

[REDACTED] ACCOMPANIED BY SA C.J. MELONE. [REDACTED] EXHIBITED JOVIAL
ATTITUDE BUT AT OUTSET STATED THAT DID NOT WISH TO DISCUSS MATTER
FURTHER AND THAT THIS WOULD BE LAST DISCUSSION AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED
I INFORMED [REDACTED] PURPOSE OF VISIT WAS TO SOLICIT HIS ASSISTANCE IN
FURTHER IDENTIFYING AND PINPOINTING THE MATTER TO WHICH HE HAD PREVIOUSLY
REFERRED THAT FROM THE MEAGER INFORMATION HE HAD FURNISHED, A CHECK
OF OUR FILES HAD FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY SUCH INCIDENT THAT HE HAD

DESCRIBED. I STRESSED THE SERIOUSNESS OF HIS ALLEGATIONS AND THAT HIS

62 JUN 14 1960

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Rosen

MR. CALLAHAN

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REC-53

EX 104

18 JUN 10 1960

PAGE TWO

REFUSAL TO FURTHER IDENTIFY THE CASE HAD PUT US AT A DISADVANTAGE IN HANDLING THE SERIOUS ALLEGATION. I EMPHASIZED BUREAU-S DESIRE TO PURSUE THE MATTER FULLY AND TO COMPLETELY RESOLVE THE ENTIRE MATTER. I VOLUNTEERED THAT IF THE AGENT WERE ACTUALLY WRONG IN THIS CASE, IT WAS ESSENTIAL THAT WE RESOLVE THE MATTER FULLY IN ORDER TO CORRECT SUCH SITUATION. I STRESSED THAT HE HAD MADE THESE ALLEGATIONS PUBLICLY AND WAS ADMITTEDLY IN POSSESSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WHICH WOULD PERMIT US TO FULLY RESOLVE THE MATTER AND THAT HIS REFUSAL TO FURTHER IDENTIFY THE MATTER PUT US AT A SERIOUS DISADVANTAGE IN FULLY RESOLVING WHAT WE CONSIDERED A SERIOUS ALLEGATION. [REDACTED] CONTINUED JOVIAL AND LAUGHED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BUT STATED STILL DID NOT DESIRE TO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND THAT INSOFAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED THE MATTER WAS CLOSED. HE SAID HE DID NOT WISH THE UNKNOWN AGENT TO BE PUNISHED. HE STRESSED HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUREAU-S OPERATIONS FROM HIS PREVIOUS ASSOCIATION WITH ANTITRUST DIVISION AND THROUGH HIS

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

[] WHO WAS FORMERLY AN FBI AGENT. HE SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE INSTANT MATTER WAS AN ISOLATED INCIDENT BUT HAD REPRESENTED A GENERAL POLICY AND THEREFORE DID NOT FEEL THAT AN INDIVIDUAL AGENT SHOULD BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT AND THEREFORE HE WOULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY EITHER CASE OR THE AGENT. I TOLD HIM HE WAS INCORRECT IN ASSUMING THAT HIS ALLEGATIONS COVERED AN OVERALL POLICY OF THE BUREAU. [] REPEATED THAT INSOFAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED, MATTER WAS CLOSED AND HE DID NOT WISH TO PURSUE IT FURTHER. HE VOLUNTEERED THAT HIS ALLEGATIONS WERE TRUE AND CORRECT, BUT HE DID NOT FEEL THAT HE WAS REQUIRED TO CORROBORATE OR FURNISH SUBSTANTIATING DETAILS. IN CONCLUDING, [] DID STATE THAT IN EVENT HE RECONSIDERED HIS DECISION AND DECIDED TO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, HE WOULD TELEPHONE ME PERSONALLY IN NEXT FEW DAYS. I AGAIN URGED HIM TO DO SO. POINTING OUT THE DISADVANTAGE WHICH HIS ARBITRARY POSITION PLACED US IN RESOLVING THE MATTER. [] WHILE JOVIAL, GAVE IMPRESSION OF BEING QUOTE SMART ALECK UNQUOTE TYPE AND APPEARED TO ENJOY POSITION IN WHICH HE FOUND HIMSELF AT THIS TIME REGARDING HIS ORIGINAL ALLEGATION. CONSEQUENTLY, THERE APPEARS NO POINT IN PURSUING MATTER FURTHER WITH

QEND PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR

[] AT THIS TIME. IN VIEW IMPOSSIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING CASE OR
AGENT FROM [] - MEAGER INFORMATION, IT APPEARS THAT ANY COMMENT
RE SAME WOULD BE THAT [] HAS MADE A GENERAL ALLEGATION WHICH
FROM MEAGER INFORMATION FURNISHED CANNOT BE CORROBORATED OR DISPROVED
AND HAS STEADFASTLY REFUSED TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN HIS
POSSESSION WHICH WOULD PERMIT BUREAU TO FULLY RESOLVE HIS ALLEGATION.

END AND ACK PLS

1-25 PM OK FBI WA LS

TU DISC T

EC--MR. ROSEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1960

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Parsons_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Malone_____
Mr. McGuire_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tamm_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Ingram_____
Miss Gandy_____

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C WNA107-PD FAX WN CHICAGO ILL 1 326P CDT

LYNN EDWARDS

American Bar Association

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

COMPLETING EDITORIAL CHANGES RANDALL ARTICLE. WILL FORWARD
TO PRESIDENT RANDALL FRIDAY. IF APPROVED, WILL FORWARD YOU
MONDAY OR TUESDAY

[REDACTED]

John Randall, ABA
Pres., called me from Cedar
Rapids, Iowa 4/6, advising he
had air mailed the article to me
that a.m. 7/1/60

REC-21

74-1-369-1339

JUN 9 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

51 JUN 14 1960

F B I

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Date: 6/2/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

7
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)
SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 5/31/60 and
Chicago teletypes to Bureau dated 5/26/60 and 6/1/60.

Enclosed find affidavits from 5 Agents who contacted
[redacted] during pertinent period. No affidavit
obtained from SAA [redacted] as his contact with
[redacted] subsequent to pertinent period.

Efforts to identify case referred to by [redacted]
through polling of Agents and extended file review of all
closed and pending antitrust files have been negative to date.
Approximately 50 files, due to extended file review, still
remain to be checked.

This matter is being closely followed by me
and the Bureau will be kept advised of developments
as instructed by referenced Bureau airtel.

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - Chicago

EJN:MAZ/jrmc
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 109
REC-21
44-1-369-1348
24 JUN 4 1960
CRIME RESEARCH

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 JUN 14 1960

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ve (5) affidavits from Agents who
ntacted [redacted] during
rtinent period.

re: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE



94-1-369-1340

ENCLOSURE

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1960

I, CHARLES J. MELONE, having been duly sworn,
make the following statement.

I have made contacts with Attorney [redacted]
[redacted] in connection with the following cases which
were assigned to me:

Chicago file 60-882 - Bufile 60-4923
Re: Tank Wagon Petroleum
Price Fixing
Antitrust

Chicago file 60-883 - Bufile 60-4930
Re: Petroleum Industry
Crude Oil Prices
Antitrust

Chicago file 60-982
Re: Oil Well Service Industry -
Jet Process
Antitrust

Concerning 60-882, SAA [redacted] and I
contacted Mr. [redacted] on May 12, 1957, at the specific
request of the Antitrust Division to set up appointments
to interview five sales officials of Standard Oil of
Indiana. Mr. [redacted] and two of his associates were
present in all subsequent interviews of these officials
by SAA [redacted] and myself in this matter.

Mr. [redacted] was contacted twice in this matter
in June, 1957, by SAA [redacted] and myself, however,
no company official was contacted on these occasions.
No Standard Oil official was contacted before or after the
original contact with [redacted] except in [redacted]
presence.

Concerning 60-883, I contacted Mr. [redacted]
Assistant Secretary, Standard Oil of Indiana on February
27, 1957, and advised him that I was there at the specific
request of the Antitrust Division. I furnished Mr. [redacted]

dm

the introductory letter addressed to that company by the Antitrust Division. Mr. [] advised that all contacts with officials of this company must be cleared through the legal department and no effort was made to interview Mr. []

[] Shortly thereafter, I was introduced to Mr. [] This is the first occasion that I ever met Mr. [] and I was advised that he represents the Standard Oil Company in all antitrust matters. Mr. [] requested that all contacts with company officials be made in his presence and also requested that he be furnished a list of the information desired. This matter was cleared with the Department.

All interviews with Standard Oil officials in this matter were conducted in Mr. [] presence except for the original contact with Mr. []

Concerning 60-982, Mr. [] Counsel for Chemetron Corporation and Director of Perforating Guns - Atlas Company, and [] Patent Attorney for Chemetron, were contacted at the office of the Chemetron Corp. on August 13, 1959, at the request of the Antitrust Department. It was ascertained that Mr. [] was the official to be interviewed, however, since he was leaving immediately on business, an appointment was made with him for August 18, 1959. No mention was made by either Mr. [] or Mr. [] concerning the fact that [] law firm represents this company.

On August 17, 1959, Mr. [] telephonically contacted me and advised that his firm represents Chemetron and requested the August 18, 1959, appointment be changed to August 20, 1959. In view of past experiences with Mr. [], Bureau authority was obtained to conduct interviews in Mr. [] presence. All subsequent contacts with officials of this corporation were in the presence of Mr. [] or one of his associates.

I have not contacted officials of any other companies in which, to my knowledge, the company is represented by Mr. [] or his law firm.

I was never challenged by Mr. [] at any time concerning a client's right to have an attorney present during an interview. I have never advised a person interviewed not to advise his attorney of the interview and further I have never remarked to Mr. [] "You don't blame us for trying."

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Sworn to and subscribed before me on June 2, 1960 at
Chicago, Illinois.

[Redacted]

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1960

I, [redacted] having been duly sworn
make the following statement.

On May 12, 1957, I accompanied SA CHARLES J. MELONE to the office of [redacted] Room 2900, Prudential Building, in connection with the case captioned, "TANK WAGON PETROLEUM PRICE FIXING, ANTITRUST", Chicago file 60-882, Bureau file 60-4923. The only other contacts I have had with Mr. [redacted] were on May 21, 24, and 31, 1957, when SA MELONE and myself interviewed officials of Standard Oil of Indiana in their company offices in connection with the above quoted case. Mr. [redacted] and two of his associates were present during these interviews.

I have had no other contacts with Mr. [redacted] and SA MELONE and myself contacted Mr. [redacted] before any effort was made to contact Standard officials in this matter.

I have not contacted officials of any other companies in which, to my knowledge, the company was represented by Mr. [redacted] or his law firm. I was never challenged at any time concerning a client's right to have an attorney present during an interview. I have never advised a person interviewed not to advise his attorney of the interview and further, I have never remarked to Mr. [redacted] "You don't blame us for trying."

[redacted]
[redacted]
Sworn to and subscribed before me on June 2, 1960 at
Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1960

I, [redacted] having been duly sworn,
make the following statement.

On March 27, 1958 I was present during an interview with [redacted] Attorney, Legal Department, Standard Oil Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, with SA(A) [redacted]. The purpose of the interview was to locate records in possession of Standard Oil Company and to obtain approval of [redacted] to review them. The interview was short and I can state with certainty that [redacted] did not ask any questions regarding the presence of a client's attorney during an interview with FBI Agents in Antitrust matters.

I can positively state that [redacted] did not say that a client of his had been instructed by FBI Agents, not to contact his attorney after being interviewed. I did not say to [redacted] "You don't blame us for trying". The entire interview was amicable and dealt only with determining the location of the records sought and obtaining [redacted] approval, as attorney for Standard Oil Company, to review these records.

No other contact was had with [redacted] by me.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on June 2, 1960 at
Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1960

I, [redacted] having been duly sworn, make the following statement.

On June 30, 1958, I accompanied SA [redacted] on an interview of Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] Standard Oil Company attorneys, at the home office of the Standard Oil Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in connection with an antitrust matter, captioned Asphalt Paving Material, Midwest and Southwest Areas, Chicago File 60-924, Bureau File 60-5012.

I have no recollection of having ever met [redacted] I deny having ever advised any individual not to advise his attorney that he had been interviewed by the FBI. I deny having ever made a remark, "You don't blame us for trying."

Sworn to and subscribed before me on June 2, 1960 at Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1960

I, [redacted] having been duly sworn, make the following statement.

I made contacts with Mr. [redacted] attorney, in June, 1957, in connection with the following cases which were both assigned to SA(A) CHARLES J. MELONE.

CG File 60-882 - Bu File 60-4923
Tank Wagon Petroleum
Price Fixing
Antitrust

CG File 60-883 - Bu File 60-4930
Petroleum Industry Crude Oil Prices
Antitrust

Preliminary contacts were made by SA MELONE and myself with [redacted] for the interview of his clients. In any interviews of clients of [redacted] he was always present.

I have never advised a person interviewed not to advise his attorney of the interview. I have never been challenged by Mr. [redacted] at any time concerning a client's right to have an attorney present during an interview. I have never remarked to Mr. [redacted] "You don't blame us for trying".

[redacted]
[redacted]

Sworn to and subscribed before me on June 2, 1960, at Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE *Jan*

DATE: May 2, 1960

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS *HW*

SUBJECT:

1000
collected

**JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
PRESIDENT-ELECT NOMINEE
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
LAW DAY SPEECH
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY
MAY 1, 1960**

Edwards

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons ☒ *✓*
Belmont ☒ *✓*
Callahan _____
DeLoach ☒ *✓*
Malone ☒ *✓*
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan ☒ *✓*
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

This morning in the mail I received the attached speech which President-Elect Nominee of the American Bar Association (ABA) John C. Satterfield was scheduled to deliver as a ~~Law Day~~ address Sunday, May 1, 1960, at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He had sent it by cover note of April 26, 1960, from Denver, stating he would appreciate our checking it "as a matter of policy and also generally" and he gave a couple of contact points in the event there were any suggested changes. According to the envelope this was not postmarked until 7:00 PM, 4/28/60, from Denver. Consequently, it would have been impossible to have contacted him before he delivered the address.

Unless advised to the contrary, I plan to personally send Satterfield a note telling him I did not receive the speech until Monday morning, 5/2/60, but that I am having it promptly reviewed, and in the event there might be some observations concerning his references to the Bureau and quotations of the Director which might be helpful for him in the future, I am sure the Director will communicate with him. In this latter regard, it is suggested that the Crime Records Division and Mr. W. C. Sullivan's section might wish to review this speech and submit a memorandum of any proposed observations or suggestions for Satterfield's guidance in the future.

The speech makes numerous references to the threat of Communism, the distinctions between the freedoms existent under law in the United States as contrasted to the denial of freedom under Communism. The speech makes numerous quotations of the Director, all of which appear to me to be very timely.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum (speech attached) be referred to the Crime Records Division and thereafter to Inspector W. C. Sullivan for any pertinent observations or comments which it might be desirable to bring to Mr. Satterfield's attention.

Enclosures

FILE:wmj (5)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Belmont (att: Mr. W. C. Sullivan) (with enclosures)

1 - Mr. Whittaker

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-54

94-1-3691341

62

JUN 1 1960

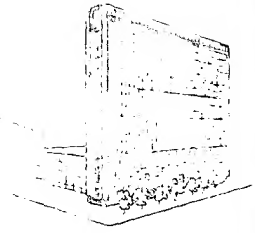
Disseminated with Satterfield
no further action

Special Agent in Charge
Two-MW

THE

Denver Hilton

CONRAD N. HILTON, President • DENVER 2, COLORADO • AMherst 6-3911



April 26, 1960

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Inspector H. Lynn Edwards *HW*
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find draft of address to be
delivered as shown.

I will appreciate your checking it as a matter
of policy and also generally, and if you have
suggestions, hope you will call or telegraph
me at The Denver Hilton Hotel, Room 1929,
Denver, Colorado, prior to April 30th, or at
Fort Campbell, Kentucky, c/o Capt.
 Office of the Staff Judge Advocate,
101st Airborne Division, on May 1st prior to
11:00 o'clock A.M.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

John
John C. Satterfield

JCS/vmc
Encl.

ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOSURES

*There must be added some words
directed toward the 101st but these
would delay transmittal 2 days
jos*

REC-54

94-368-1341

JUN 1 1960

[Signature]

~~LIBERTY UNDER LAW OR FEAR UNDER DESPOTISM~~

**Address by John C. Satterfield
President Elect Nominee of the American Bar Association
Law Day - May 1, 1960 - Fort Campbell, Kentucky**

The festival of spring has been held for many centuries on the first day of May. It signalizes the rebirth of the trees and flowers and all the elements of nature which bring to us the wonder and the beauty of the fields and the hills. Today you have been reborn and become citizens of the United States of America. It is fitting that this rebirth should have taken place on the day when all nature rejoices in its awakening to a new life from a winter's sleep. Today is more than the rebirth of nature and your rebirth as citizens. It is a day set aside throughout the world for the reaffirmation of our faith in freedom under law and in the rule of law as contrasted to the rule of men.

Charles S. Rhyne, one of the greatest and most effective presidents to serve the American Bar Association in its 82 years of history, initiated the movement which culminated in the designation by President Eisenhower of May 1st, 1958, as LAW DAY - USA. By Presidential proclamation, the American people are urged to observe this day "with appropriate ceremonies as a public demonstration of their devotion to the rule of law as the keystone of peace and order in our national and international life."

We are here on a peaceful spring day, come to confer upon you the right to participate in and be a part of the American Heritage. Here the 101st Airborne Division, the foremost and best battle-trained division of the entire United States Army, pauses on Law Day - U.S.A. to pay homage to government by law which exists in the United States of America as contrasted to government by dictatorship which exists behind the Iron Curtain. Today many thousands of miles away May Day is being observed in USSR by a celebration in which the Communists are parading thousands of troops, tanks and airplanes in Red Square outside the Kremlin to intimidate their own people and to terrify other nations through a display of Russia's military might. May Day behind the Iron Curtain is used to evoke fear and hopelessness in the minds of millions of people who long for that freedom which is enjoyed by the 180,000,000 people who constitute the United States of America.

Behind the Iron Curtain the Soviet Army is used to repress liberties, to destroy individuals and to frighten all who see its horrifying powers of destruction of human life. That Army is a means of intimidating individuals and nations whose subjugation may be regarded by the Kremlin as the next step in the Communist attempt to destroy individual freedom throughout the entire world.

94-1-369 1341
ENCLOSURE

This occasion at Fort Campbell is in startling contrast to the celebration in Moscow. We are in the presence of the most effective fighting force in the world today, a segment of the Army of the United States which has a noble history. When dictatorship had seized and was strangling all of Europe, the first American soldier to place his foot upon French soil during the airborne invasion of France on June 6, 1944, was a paratrooper of the 101st Airborne Division. This Division thereafter took part in the airborne assault in Holland, followed by 72 days of continuous combat. In December, 1944, the Division was committed to an action which gave it immortal fame in the annals of American armed forces. On this date the 101st Airborne Division defended the town of Bastogne for a week while completely cut off from American forces and being battered by eight German divisions. It was here that the German commander demanded that the 101st surrender, to which General McAuliffe replied, "Nuts." For this memorable action the Division became the first American unit to receive the Distinguished Unit Citation as a complete division.

As a part of the Strategic Army Corps, including the 101st Airborne Division, the 82nd Airborne Division, and the 4th Infantry Division, with various other units, this fighting force is prepared to move at a moment's notice to any part of the world where the forces of the United States may be committed to fight for the protection of liberty and the freedom of individuals. Within a few hours this Division could be placed in combat anywhere in the world with full combat equipment including vehicles, artillery and missiles.

This is a moment of great significance. This combat force, these fighting men, are not parading their might before the people of the United States or the nations of the world to strike terror into their hearts. They, in common with the military forces of the United States in many parts of the globe, are responsible for this and similar occasions designed to bring home to all people that the United States of America is ruled by law and not by men. This day has been set aside to demonstrate that the United States Army, the most powerful and readily effective fighting force the world has ever known, is subject to the Constitution of the United States and the statutes made by Congress in pursuance thereto, to the decisions of our courts which determine not only the rights of individuals as between themselves but the rights of individuals as against their government, to the rights of civilians as against members of the military forces, and to the limitations which are recognized and respected by every facet of the government of the United States of America. In many of the eight countries in which members of the Armed Forces of the United States are stationed, and the fifty-eight countries in which there are advisory groups, similar observances of Law Day are being held.

It is a privilege to stand on the same platform with Major General William C. Westmoreland who was called to assume the post of responsibility and honor as the commanding officer of the foremost and best battle-trained division of the United States Army on April 3, 1958. Under his leadership the 101st Airborne Division and Fort Campbell have achieved a state of readiness never before found in a unit of the Army of the United States. In 1942, when only 28 years of age, he commanded the 34th Field Artillery Battalion in combat in Tunisia and Sicily.

Subsequently he served with the 9th Infantry Division and commanded the 60th Infantry Regiment in France and Germany. Later in his career he assumed command of the 187th Airborne Regional Combat Team in Korea during August of 1952, during which time this unit was twice committed to combat. In addition to a distinguished career in many capacities, including that of Secretary of the Army General Staff, General Westmoreland received the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal and the Air Medal, as well as the award of the Legion of Honor presented by the French government. In October, 1953, he received a second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit for his service while commanding the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. I do not tell you this to do honor to General Westmoreland. I tell you this that you may be reminded who this man is that brings us here today, *does so* not to release the power to destroy human lives which he commands, but to affirm by his presence and by this ceremony that the rule of law, under the protection of the Constitution of the United States and its Bill of Rights, is supreme and that our Constitution will protect you as citizens of the United States and your children and grandchildren so long as each may live against any individual who would be a dictator, against the excesses of government and even against the military forces of our nation.

Each one of the hundreds of thousands of citizens who have dedicated their lives to the defense of our country as members of the Armed Forces of the United States live under the rule of law. The rights of each such individual are protected by the Uniform Code of Military Justice enacted by Congress in 1951. Under this Code the basic rights which exist include:

- (a) The soldier's right to legal counsel in all stages of a trial, including the pre-trial investigation.
- (b) Right to automatic appeal.
- (c) Right to a speedy trial.
- (d) Right to have enlisted persons on the court if desired.

Major General William C. Westmoreland was a member of the ad hoc committee recently appointed by the Secretary of the Army to recommend changes in the Uniform Code of Military Justice designed to embody in the Code nine years of experience so as to streamline certain administrative features thereof without affecting adversely the rights of the individual accused.

Under the orders of this fighting General we stand today on a platform built by combat engineers of material that some day might have become a floating bridge over which the very men before us would have marched in distant lands to fight and perhaps to give their lives for the maintenance of the rule of law and the freedom which today has become your heritage.

You to my left became citizens of the United States by order of the United States District Court of Kentucky. You to my right became such citizens through the United States District Court of Tennessee. As I speak to you I am standing with one foot in the sovereign state of Kentucky and the other in the sovereign state of Tennessee. This symbolizes the freedom of travel, the freedom of communication, the freedom of commerce, the freedom of association which exists in all fifty of the states of our great nation. None of you were born in Kentucky or Tennessee, nor in any one of these United States. Yet from this day forward you are one of us just as surely as if your ancestors had been the first to place their feet upon the soil of the New World. There are no degrees of citizenship in this country -- all are equal before the law. There is no difference in the obligation and duty resting upon you and upon me. You have assumed all such obligations and duties just as surely as you have received the rights, privileges and benefits arising from citizenship of the United States of America.

In each of these great states in which I stand today there is a vast heritage which now has become yours. Kentucky is the birthplace of two Presidents of the United States: Abraham Lincoln and Zachary Taylor. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, only fourteen miles from this spot. You doubtless have learned, during your preparation to become citizens, of the famous oration of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death," which was one of the sparks that lit the fire of the American Revolution. Christian County, Kentucky, was named for a famous soldier of the American Revolution, Colonel William Christian, who was a brother-in-law of Patrick Henry.

Tennessee has been the home of three Presidents of the United States: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnston. Tennessee is known as the Volunteer State because in every war since the Revolution it has supplied two or three times as many soldiers as were called by the federal government from within its borders. It has been the home of hardy pioneers who blazed the trail for the settlers who made the West part of this great country. Chief among these were David Crockett, John Sevier and Sam Houston. Houston, founder of the State of Texas, was Congressman from and Governor of Tennessee before he went to Texas. Montgomery County, Tennessee, is named for Colonel John Montgomery, a surveyor who was Deputy Commander to the famous Revolutionary War soldier, George Rogers Clark, and he named Clarksville, the county seat of Montgomery County, in honor of George Rogers Clark.

This history is significant to you for it was men such as William Christian and John Montgomery who, by their sacrifices, gave us our government by law which respects the rights of the individual. This area of Tennessee and Kentucky, rich in history and settled by hardy pioneers who many times paid for their freedom with their lives, is a fit setting in which to welcome new citizens, many of whom have suffered privation and hardships in countries behind the Iron Curtain. The urge for freedom which drove these hardy settlers ever westward

has brought you to America where you are faced with great challenges today -- in the fields of science, government and industry, and in every other area of human endeavor. You soldiers of Fort Campbell must be just as dedicated in the cause of freedom from tyranny as were the soldiers of George Rogers Clark nearly two hundred years ago.

When Charles Rhyne spoke at the presentation of the American Bar Association monument commemorating the sealing of the Magna Carta at Runnymede, England, on July 28, 1957, he said:

"The world today is at a crucial point in the struggle between freedom and tyranny . . . This monument dramatizes the fundamental difference between our system of government, with its recognition of individual rights, and the Communist system which denies such rights. This is the basic difference between Communism and the free world: we hold to the principle of individual human freedom as the inherent right of every man, while Communism rejects that concept and would destroy it.

"Wherever Communism prevails, the very existence of freedom under law is aggressively denied. All life, all government, all law and whatever justice there may be, is subordinated to the concept of a supreme state, vested with all power, to which every individual owes complete obedience, and against which no person may lay a demand or raise a defense based on any asserted right not granted by the all-powerful state."

We gather here in one of the hundreds of celebrations of Law Day held throughout the world today. By this means we demonstrate to all people the difference in the status of human beings and their rights and individual freedoms under our system of law and the despotism which exists behind the Iron Curtain. As was said by Mr. Rhyne, "where the rule of law prevails, order, stability and individual freedom prevail. Absence of the rule of law means fear, chaos and slavery within nations." Behind the Iron Curtain one man or a few men are higher than the law. Their aims, their whims, their ever-increasing grasp of power determines how the system of government will be operated and how it will be changed. There is no law higher than the will of the man or the few who are the government. When the Soviet system descends upon a helpless people, the Communists take complete control of the nation's law, law students, judicial philosophy, prosecutors, judges and lawyers. A complete revolution is accomplished in the system of administration of justice so as to prostitute the rights of individuals to those of the all-powerful Communist state. The international Communist conspiracy is carrying out a systematic denial, suppression and destruction of basic God-given human rights in every nation which falls under its dominion. The key to Soviet domination lies in subversion and destruction of the role of law and lawyers in the vital field of human rights.

In our country there is no such thing as that which is created by every dictator and by every Communist "liberator" or Communist "people's committee" -- the Gestapo, the secret police, the KGB -- whose very name causes strong men to shudder and women to grasp their children to their breasts in fear. These men destroy human rights, human freedom and human lives. In startling contrast, federal laws in the United States of America are enforced by a body of men admired and trusted by every man, woman and child within our borders, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This arm of our government maintains rather than destroys individual freedom and individual rights. J. Edgar Hoover, Administrator of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is one of the great Americans of all time. Mr. Hoover recently said:

Nowhere is the problem of maintaining a balance between the rights of society and those of the individual faced in a more practical fashion than in the field of day-to-day law enforcement. Society must be protected from the criminal. Yet, the rights of the accused must be observed. Police power must be exercised for the benefit of society but it must not encroach on the rights of the individual. Moreover, the protection of the innocent is as fundamental a principle of our legal system as is the apprehension of the wrongdoer.

The tremendous responsibilities resting upon your shoulders as new citizens and upon our shoulders as native-born citizens were recognized by J. Edgar Hoover when he said:

The future of the human race was never more in jeopardy than it is today. A powerful, lawless conspiracy--world communism--remains a constant and serious menace to not only the international rules of law but to civilization itself ...

Are we prepared to meet the threat which the lawless force of world communism presents to the future of mankind? To be prepared, our Nation must be as representative of law and order as world communism is of lawlessness and disorder ...

World communism, which must be combatted by a reaffirmation of the positive, creative, dynamic, and democratic concepts rooted in the rule of law and in the inherent dignity and preciousness of every human being.

Law Day - U.S.A. is dedicated to the maintenance of your rights and the right of all citizens as individuals. Nevertheless those rights must be exercised within the law and so as not to impinge upon the rights of others. The necessity of recognizing those limitations and the application of "freedom under the law" has been stated by J. Edgar Hoover:

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are basic liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Yet, these freedoms of expression are not unconditional. They must be exercised within the limits of common decency, with respect for the rights of others and with due regard for the general public safety. Failure to observe these conditions results in a perversion of our fundamental right to the freedom of expression . . . The rights which we all enjoy place numerous responsibilities on each of us. Above all, we must protect and defend the priceless heritage of freedom wrested from the subjugations of the past. We must exercise our individual rights as the most effective way of insuring that they will be preserved for future generations. We must respect the limitations placed by law upon our individual liberties in order to guarantee the rights of all individuals and those of society. We must obey both the spirit and the letter of the law.

As great as may be the rights and privileges you have received here today, your responsibilities and duties are ever greater. As was said by one of our famous naturalized citizens, Dr. A. J. Carlson, whose native land was Sweden:

* * * The greatest gifts of America to me, as a naturalized citizen, are first, the privilege to work and second, the privilege to share in the Herculean task of making Democracy work. The freedoms, the privileges, and the responsibilities won by our forefathers on these shores, must be won anew by each generation. They cannot be handed down, like our rivers, and our prairies, our mountains, and our lakes. * * *

There is no limitation upon the service which a naturalized citizen may render in this land of the free. Senator Robert F. Wagner was a native of Germany and a naturalized citizen. During his service in the United States Senate he said:

* * * Democracy, after all, means much more than going through the motions of popular government. It is an instrument to foster life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by the people at large in their daily working lives. Men do not struggle to defend something they do not have and to which they cannot aspire. Armaments are essential, of course, to defend our land and our institutions against invasion by any combination of hostile powers. But my point is, democracy cannot be defended by armaments alone. * * *

* * * Those born under a foreign rule with memories of another way of life do not take the privileges and freedoms of democracy lightly or for granted. They came here -- they left their homes, families, familiar surroundings because they believed that democracy would really provide freedom and opportunity for them and their children. They think of freedom not merely as a word in a

patriotic vocabulary but as something to cherish -- to struggle for -- to fight for and defend -- and if need be, to die for! It is not often realized that one out of every three persons in our population today is foreign born or the child of a foreign-born parent. Only in a democracy has it been possible for those many races and creeds to live and work in peace, and contribute their full measure toward the common goal of national greatness. * * *

There are no second-class citizens in the United States of America. Yet, unfortunately, there are second-rate citizens and as long as human beings are human, there will continue to be second-rate citizens even in our great land. You and you alone have the power to determine whether you will be a citizen of the United States in the highest sense of the term or will become merely a second-rate citizen.

May I close this occasion in the words of Judge Learned Hand:

Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women. When it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it. No constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests alongside its own without bias. The spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded. The spirit of liberty is the spirit of him who, near two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest.

F B I

Date: 6/6/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Reurairtel 5/31/60 and Chicago airtel 6/3/60.

File review of antitrust cases completed with negative results. No further action being taken this matter UACB.

LOPEZ

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
CJM:mcg
(4)

REC-61

105

94-1-369-1342

JUN 8 1960

51 JUN 14 1960
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CC - Mahan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : A. J. McGrath

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

This is to advise of the results of our efforts to determine whether there is any truth in fact, to the allegation made by Chicago attorney [redacted] at a panel discussion in Washington, D. C., in April, 1959, wherein he related he reportedly had occasion to challenge an FBI Agent who sought to persuade a witness that he must not make known to his counsel that he was being interviewed in connection with an antitrust matter.

The Chicago Office has made a review of the antitrust cases in that office and determined that [redacted] had been counsel in several cases concerning the petroleum industry and petroleum products and, accordingly, had been contacted in connection with these cases by eight Agents. These Agents have been interviewed and each specifically and categorically denies making any such statement as alleged by [redacted]. A review of the files at the Seat of Government fails to reflect any information concerning the incident in question.

The Chicago Office has interviewed [redacted] at which time he advised he did make the statement attributed to him before the panel discussion in Washington and that it was based upon an actual incident which occurred three months to a year prior to the conference. [redacted] advised that he never personally met the Agent involved as he had the conversation in question with the Agent over the telephone and has no present recollection of the Agent's name.

[redacted] stated that he would not divulge the name of the client involved in this particular case but did advise that he was a small businessman in the Chicago area who had been contacted by an FBI Agent in connection with an antitrust investigation of this client's activities. According to [redacted] the client asked the Agent if he should have an attorney present during the interview and our Agent reportedly told the client not to contact his attorney. [redacted] alleged that when this

1 - Mr. Edwards

AJM:nmc
(7)

EX-105

REC-17

11 JUN 15 1960

62 JUN 17 1960

74-1-367-1343

6

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

was called to his attention he advised his client to tell the Agent if he desired an interview he would have to contact [redacted] first. According to [redacted] he subsequently telephonically contacted the Agent and questioned him concerning his desires to interview [redacted] client without him being present, at which time our Agent allegedly stated "You don't blame us for trying." [redacted] said nothing came of the antitrust investigation as his client has never been recontacted.

[redacted] advised that he brought this incident up at the panel discussion in Washington as some young attorneys interested in antitrust work were present and he wanted them to know of the problems they might encounter in this field.

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

The Chicago Office advised that it is continuing its efforts to run down the allegation made by [redacted] In view of the fact that our Agents have denied the allegation and [redacted] has declined to identify the matter in question, it is felt SAC Lopez should personally reinterview him. At this time the seriousness of the charge he has made against our Agent should be stressed and it should be pointed out that his refusal to cooperate has placed the Bureau in the disadvantageous position of being unable to resolve the matter and take any appropriate administrative action.

2
apc
5/27

Mr. McLaughlin & Mr. [redacted]
are to be interviewed by [redacted]
investigate his [redacted]

MEMO MR. McLEATH TO
MR. ROSEN, 4/26/60
716

UNITED STATES

NT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 2, 1960

FROM : A. J. McGrath

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

This is to furnish the results of additional efforts to determine the truthfulness of an allegation made by Chicago attorney [redacted] at a panel discussion in Washington, D. C., in April, 1959, wherein he related that on one occasion he challenged an FBI Agent who sought to persuade a witness not to make known to his counsel that he was being interviewed in connection with an Antitrust matter. This came to our attention during captioned conference, 5/24/60.

[redacted] was reinterviewed on 6/1/60, by SAC J. M. Lopez, Chicago Office, at which time [redacted] refused to identify the Agent or the case in which the alleged incident occurred. Our desire to completely resolve the entire matter and the seriousness of the allegation were emphasized to him. [redacted] mentioned that his knowledge of Bureau's operations has been gained from his previous association with the Antitrust Division (employed 8 years in 1930's) and through his [redacted] a former FBI Agent (2/12/34 to 4/19/46), and he believed instant matter was not an isolated incident but represented a general policy. Lopez emphasized to [redacted] that we absolutely do not have such a policy. [redacted] said he did not feel that an individual Agent should be singled out, he would furnish no additional information to identify either the case or the Agent and he considered this matter closed. It was reiterated to [redacted] that his assumption was incorrect and that his refusal to cooperate placed the Bureau in a most disadvantageous position.

Pertinent Bureau and Chicago files have been reviewed without identifying any incident even similar to that alleged by [redacted]. All Agents known to have been in contact with [redacted] have been interviewed and all deny that such an incident occurred. Affidavits are being obtained from these Agents.

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

Since [redacted] has an extensive law practice and represents a number of business firms in the Chicago area he will only be contacted on a specific request of the Department. All such contacts will be made by two mature and experienced Special Agents and handled in a most circumspect fashion. Airtel to Chicago is attached. - [redacted]

Enclosure
 1 - Mr. Edwards
 FJB:gem

(7) JUN 17 1960

REC-17

11 JUN 15 1960

6 [redacted]

13844

9
REC-54

74-1-367-1345

June 10, 1960

112
Mr. [REDACTED]~~Attorney at Law~~Chairman, Section of Family Law
American Bar Association
James Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Inspector H. L. Edwards has brought to my attention your letter to him of May 30, 1960, and the enclosure concerning the work of the important Section of Family Law. I could not let the occasion pass without expressing to you my deep appreciation of your obviously courageous and forthright approach to the important problem of juvenile delinquency which is vested in the Section of Family Law and particularly the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure.

It is quite apparent that you as Chairman of the Family Law Section have a genuine realization of the magnitude and extreme importance of the challenge which juvenile delinquency presents to our nation today. This is indeed heartening to me because I am confident the grasp of this problem which you manifested in the letter you enclosed and your aggressive and vigorous concern of getting something done about it, both provide a reassuring indication that you will spare no effort to properly guide your Section toward finding ways and means to help reverse the alarming trend currently facing us in this field.

You may be sure Inspector Edwards and Special Agent Kenneth W. Whitaker will both have my support in assisting you in matters of mutual interest in this work.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
JUN 10 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

HLE:ejw:meh,wmj

(6)

NOTE: Based on memo H. L. Edwards to Malone dated 6/7/60, Re:

62 JUN 30 1960

American Bar Association, Family Law Section, Juvenile Delinquency Matters, HLE:meh.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1878

SECTION OF FAMILY LAW
1959-1960

b6
b7c

May 30, 1960

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MUNICIPAL COURT
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

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THE OFFICERS AND
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DOROTHY YOUNG, Tulsa, Okla.
MORRIS N. HARTMAN, Elizabeth, N. J.
DAVID H. JACOBS, Meriden, Conn.

Inspector H. Lynn Edwards
Inspector-in-Charge of Inspection Section
5252 Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Inspector Edwards:

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have written to certain diehard juvenile court judges, holding important offices in the Section of Family Law, who, in my opinion, need a hot fire built under them. I think the letter is self-explanatory. So, let's wait and see what happens.

Out of courtesy to them, their names have been omitted and snipped from the enclosed copy.

I am expecting orders from the Navy Department for training duty at the Naval Intelligence School (Anacostia) for two weeks, starting June 19th. I will stay at the Francis Scott Key Hotel. Perhaps by that time the wrath of my friends will have abated to the extent that we can agree on a working arrangement.

It was good to see you and Mr. Whittaker on May 19 and I look forward to seeing you while I am at Washington in June.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

CK:pgm
Enclosures

ENCLOSURE
Munter Edwards to Munter
6/3/60
HLE/gir
6/10/60
HLE: way
REC-54
94-1-369-1345
12 JUN 13 1960
TWO

Copy of letter from .
[redacted] which
was an enclosure of
letter to H. L. Edwards.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
Organized 1878
Section of Family Law
1959-1960

b6
b7C

You guys are going to love me after reading this letter!

First, let it be recalled that I didn't ask for this job. But having accepted it, I assumed a duty to speak out, without fear or favor, on matters which I believe will best advance our overall and pervading purposes and objectives; namely, to stabilize and preserve family life as the foundation of a free society.

Since 1950 crimes have increased four times faster than population and roughly 50 per cent are now being committed by youths under 18 years of age, with the percentage even higher in the category of theft and related crimes. Therefore, 50 per cent of the crime in our country should be of vital concern to our Section and particularly to the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure.

How can we combat this increasing juvenile crime wave? Since roughly 50 per cent of juvenile delinquency is a product of broken homes, we naturally should try to prevent and mend broken homes, and, by the same token, should work toward more modern marriage laws, the lack of which perhaps causes 50 per cent of the broken homes. These objectives are long range.

But juvenile delinquency is an immediate and pressing problem, and, no matter what its cause, must be dealt with immediately and realistically. I think it is our greatest challenge. We asked for this Section to be created upon our promise that we would deal with this, and many other, problems. All related agencies and society in general are looking to us for leadership.

The basic approach to this problem should be through intelligent analysis of accurate and comprehensive statistics, which can be best found in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And I come now to the point of this letter. Why have we not accepted wholeheartedly and enthusiastically the blanket tender of the services of that Bureau? How can we afford to decline the offer? What will the American Bar Association and the public think of us? Is not the offer a compliment to our Section?

94-1-369 - 1345
ENCLOSURE

Granting that Director Hoover may have offended certain juvenile court judges, is that any reason for not welcoming his assistance? Is it not rather a reason for inquiring into his charges? The Section of Family Law is more comprehensive in scope and purpose than the mere personal likes and dislikes of the members of the Association of Juvenile Court Judges. We are supposed to represent society as a whole.

To illustrate the importance I attribute to this question, if I should be called upon to name our three greatest living Americans, J. Edgar Hoover would be one of them. Another would bear the same family name, and the third would be named MacArthur. I say this as a Naval Intelligence Officer who has disagreed with Director Hoover's policies many times, but I respect him as a man who, in the past twenty years, has prevented what could have been total sabotage of this country by two foreign powers. I respect his judgement, which is based on accurately evaluated information, though his conclusions may not always be infallible.

When Mr. Hoover says that "overindulgence" of juveniles "has failed" and that "it now is time for sterner measures", I am willing to listen and so is the public. For us to do otherwise, is to invite public derision and scorn.

My relations, as Chairman, with the FBI started at the Memphis Regional Meeting, when, at the conclusion of our program, Mr. H. Lynn Edwards, Inspector-in-Charge of the Inspection Section, presented himself to me and tendered the services of the Bureau to our Section. I was particularly impressed by his title, which, as I recall the FBI set-up, means that he reports directly to Mr. Hoover and acts under his personal supervision. Well, I thought we were in and reported to the Council and Committee Chairmen that "gold had been struck".

Mr. Hoover had just been named to honorary membership in the American Bar Association and, as an indication of FBI interest in the Section of Family Law, Mr. Edwards stated that all lawyer agents would be "invited" to join the Section.

I therefore tendered through Mr. Edwards an invitation to Mr. Hoover to speak on our program at Washington, and if he did not accept, that Mr. Edwards speak. Since it is our policy this year that the committees conduct the Convention program, Mr. Hoover's appearance would naturally have been on the program

conducted by the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure. Though I have studiously refrained from pressuring committee chairmen, I was nevertheless amazed that there was no follow-up, either on Mr. Edwards tender of FBI services or the invitation to Mr. Hoover to speak. I "just plain don't get it".

I later learned of a speech made by Mr. Hoover two years ago at Los Angeles before the Section of Judicial Administration, which seemed to offend certain judges to the extent of a protest resolution being adopted. But more of that later.

By letter dated May 12, I learned that in the meantime Mr. Edwards (apparently swallowing his pride) had joined the Section and that he and his associate Inspector, Kenneth W. Whittaker, expected to attend the Portland Meeting.

While I was in Washington on May 19 and 20 to attend the meeting at the Children's Bureau, I was invited by Mr. Edwards to visit the Bureau, which I did. Without going into detail, it was obvious from the conversation that the Bureau is at least curious as to why its services have not been accepted and as to why there has been no follow-up on the invitation to speak at the Convention.

As discreetly as possible, I referred to Mr. Hoover's Los Angeles speech, copy of which was immediately produced and I have it before me. Presumably, the following quotation is the objectionable part of the speech:

"My concern over the increase in total crime and the toll in dollar costs is matched by my concern over the disturbing growth of juvenile crime. In 1957, persons under 18 years of age represented 53 per cent of all arrests reported for robbery, auto theft, burglary and larceny.

The greatest participation of youths under 18 was in connection with auto thefts, where they represented 67.6 per cent of all arrests. Auto theft has proved to be a training ground for more serious crimes. With rare exception, the most vicious hoodlums in America today began their careers as car thieves.

Figures from city police reports show that since 1952 the population group under 18 years of age has increased 22 per cent, while arrests of persons under 18 have increased 55 per cent. This is graphic evidence that this major problem is no longer one of youthful offenders, but rather one of young criminals.

All too often, in discussions of juvenile misbehavior, the smog of ill-considered theories, unrealistic contentions and gushing sentimentalism obscures the basic facts. We have tried the practice of overindulgence, and it has failed. In the interest of self-preservation, it now is time for sterner measures.

Just how intolerable the juvenile crime situation has become is shown by the total disregard for authority recently exhibited by a group of teen-age hoodlums in a large eastern city. This group, ranging in age from 15 to 19, created turmoil when they invaded the corridor of the municipal court and threatened witnesses waiting to testify in juvenile cases. These "terrorists", as the judge called them, were identified as part of a gang that had beaten a witness in the same corridor the previous week."

No one can argue with Mr. Hoover's statistics (there are none more accurate or complete). Personally, I do not find myself in disagreement with his conclusions. Nor, as above stated, do I believe his statement cause for "resolution"; but rather cause for taking stock of our law and procedure in juvenile cases. Something is wrong and if, upon self-appraisal, it is found that we are too lax, then let's correct our mistakes.

I have long questioned the wisdom of a juvenile age limit of 18 years, and hearings behind closed doors. Even though 18 years may have been proper 20 or 30 years ago, educators now agree that teenagers mature 1 to 2 years earlier than formerly. It is elemental that one of the best deterrents to crime is knowledge that the commission of a crime will be publicly prosecuted. In my state, the law enforcement authorities demanded of the 1959 Legislature that the age limit be lowered to 16 years and that juvenile traffic offenders, regardless of age, be treated just as adults. The Legislature approved the latter request and modified the age restriction by giving the judge discretionary authority to refer to criminal court children between the ages of 16 and 18. The effects have been salutary.

From my experience of 5 years on our State School Board, I am reluctantly leaning toward stopping compulsory school attendance at the 8th grade and lowering the child labor limit to 14 years. Many hoodlums, who now disrupt high schools and run

off our best teachers, could be put to work and thus out of mischief. Then our schools could get away from the John Dewey theory of "keep them happy" education, which first fertilized the ground for the spawning of juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Hoover went on to say, "I am not criticizing the humanitarian principle of parole and probation, but I most emphatically do criticize the administration of it when one sees repeaters constantly being released only to commit more serious crimes." It is my recollection that Mr. Hoover was one of the early advocates of the juvenile court and a system of probation and parole.

Further, Mr. Hoover said, "the courts must draw the line between the rights of the individual and the rights of society to protect itself by punishing those who violate its laws". He might have paraphrased Madame Roland's statement on the scaffold, "O Liberty (of the individual): what crimes are committed (on society) in thy name".

I don't know who is right about this problem of increasing juvenile delinquency, nor do I presume to express an opinion. But I do say, and most emphatically, that Mr. Hoover's warning should give us pause to take a second look at our juvenile laws and procedure. Surely all will agree with Huxley that "It is not who is right, but what is right, that is of importance".

With love for and appreciation of the feelings of those who disagree with Mr. Hoover, I am nonetheless constrained to state that in bringing this question into the open, I believe that I am performing my greatest service to the Section of Family Law. Mr. Hoover's criticism cannot be ignored and I believe it to be short-sighted to ignore his repeated offer of full cooperation. I believe that great good can come of working with him and him with us. I am sorry that we could not have started with the Washington Convention.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

CK:pgm

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b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen ✓

DATE: June 6, 1960

FROM : A. J. McGrath *ajm*SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PORTLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

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 b7C *ajm*

This is to record a discussion with Acting Assistant Attorney General [] of the Antitrust Division on 6/6/60, to determine whether he could identify the situation referred to by Chicago attorney [] at a panel discussion held in Washington, D. C., during April, 1959. During the American Bar Association regional meeting in Portland on 5/24/60, it was learned that at that panel discussion, [] while directing a question to AAAG [] to determine whether the Department would consider as uncooperative the refusal of a lawyer to allow his client to be interviewed in the lawyer's absence, related that he had challenged an FBI Agent who sought to persuade a witness that he must not make known to his counsel that he was being interviewed.

[] advised that he was unable to identify any case which [] may have been referring to and stated that although [] a former attorney for the Antitrust Division, has an extensive law practice in the Antitrust field, he is disliked and not trusted by personnel in the Antitrust Division. At the time of the panel discussion he considered the remarks of [] as "popping off" and that the question as to the Department's view regarding the refusal of a lawyer to permit a client to be interviewed in his absence as the only point to [] remarks.

He said that until [] summarized his remarks in the form of a question [] remarks were not at all well-defined and he did not consider them as critical of the Bureau since it could not be determined what point [] was attempting to make. [] stated that in his opinion the audience in the panel discussion also did not consider the remarks critical of the Bureau and were concerned only with the question regarding interviews of clients without their attorneys present.

[] added that if he had considered the remarks critical of the Bureau and other than "popping off" he would have demanded specifics, particularly since such criticisms would have

1 - Mr. Edwards
 FJB:eam

(7) *eam*

51 JUN 20 1960

REC-16

97-1-367-1346

215
Two

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: American Bar Association
Portland Regional Conference

have been against the Bureau and since he does not trust [redacted] He added that during his years of association with the Antitrust Division he has had the opportunity to review and know the work of the FBI in the Antitrust field and he complimented the Bureau for being of such great assistance to the Antitrust Division and its work.

This is for information and record purposes.

HB
6/9
✓
R
D
V.
✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. Malone *Jon*

DATE: 6/10/60

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HW*SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S ARTICLE FOR
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

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b7c

The article which the Director submitted for publication in the American Bar Association Journal was airmailed to the SAC, Chicago, with instructions that the Chicago Office follow this matter with the editorial staff of the ABA Journal and advise the Bureau when it had been cleared for publication.

On 6/7/60, ASAC [] of Chicago advised that the article had been approved without any changes whatever and it is scheduled for publication as a feature article in the August, 1960, issue of the ABA Journal. They are, also, using the photograph of the Director and in the introductory portion preceding the article, they are again making mention of the fact that the Director has made available special FBI tours to those members of the ABA and their guests who attend the ABA annual meeting, August 29 - September 2, 1960.

ACTION:

Information.

1 - Crime Records Division

HLE:ejw

(4)

EX 105

REC-79

94-1-362-1347

JUN 15 1960

51 JUN 20 1960

TWO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-8-60

FROM : *[Signature]* Legal Attaché, MadridSUBJECT: THE 83RD ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
AUGUST 29-SEPTEMBER 2, 1960
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ReBulet 5-24-60 to Legat, Paris.

So far as it has been possible to ascertain from available sources of the Madrid Office to date, there will be no Spanish representation in attendance at captioned meeting.

The Madrid Office will continue to follow this matter and should it develop in the future that there will be representatives from Spain at the meeting, the Bureau will be immediately advised as to their identities and background.

2 - Bureau
1 - Madrid
CDA:HD
(3)

*- 1 det. FLU/yp**EXP. PROC.*

REC-16

EX 109

4 JUN 18 1960

50 JUN 20 1960

LIAISON



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: June 7, 1960
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Paris (62-0)
Subject: THE 83RD ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
AUGUST 29-SEPTEMBER 2, 1960
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ReBulet 5/24/60.

Information has been received from the American Embassy, Paris, that there is only one member of the American Bar Association residing in France. At the present time, we know of no contacts of the Paris Office who intend to attend the 83rd Annual Meeting in Washington. All employees of the Paris Office have been alerted and in the event we ascertain that Paris Office contacts will attend this meeting, the Bureau will be advised.

NWP:mec

(3)

2 - Bureau
1 - Paris

REC'D-FOUR

FBI

JUN 14 10 00 AM '60

REC-84

7 JUN 14 1960

57 JUN 20 1960

6/7/60

SAC LETTER NO. 60-28

(E) ⁰ AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) -- The Eighty-third Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association will be held in Washington, D. C., August 29, through September 2, 1960. Delegates will be attending from all over the United States and since the ABA is reciprocating for having been guest of the British in 1957, there will also be hundreds of guests from England, Wales, Scotland, Australia and Canada. It is estimated that approximately 12,000 members and guests will be in Washington and a very extensive program has been planned.

6/7/60

SAC LETTER NO. 60-28

- 3 -
1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-04

94-1-367-
NOT RECORDED
162 JUN 14 1960

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As a member of the ABA I have offered, as part of the over-all program, to make special tours of our facilities in Washington, D. C., available to the visiting members and guests. This offer has been most enthusiastically received by the officials of the ABA and preliminary arrangements have already begun. These tours will include a visit to the FBI Laboratory, various exhibits of interesting cases and a firearms demonstration. Plans have been made for an FBI registration desk to be located at the ABA headquarters hotel in Washington, D. C., at which desired day and time can be arranged for these tours.

In addition to the publicity already being given in the various ABA publications, you should make known to any members of the ABA in your division with whom you are in contact and who plan to attend the meeting that these special tours will be available. Should you have a member who is a particularly good friend of the Bureau you should promptly advise the Bureau of his identity, et cetera, with specific recommendations for special courtesies to be extended.

This will be an excellent opportunity for the members of the legal profession and their guests to become more familiar with the jurisdiction and work of the FBI, and therefore, you should make every effort to insure that it is given your personal continued attention. Also, you should alert all agent personnel in your division so they will have this information to use in their contacts.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6/7/60
SAC LETTER NO. 60-28

- *h* -

UNITED STATES

Memo

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: June 15, 1960

FROM : C. R. Davidson *CRD*SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETING

AUGUST 29 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

On 6-14-60 Mr. [] Personnel Section of the Department of Justice, telephonically advised that the Department is considering making up a kit of brochures and pamphlets relative to the functions and background of the various bureaus within the Department to be distributed to members of the ~~British~~ Bar Association who will be guests at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. He explained that this idea had not been approved as yet by the Attorney General and that they were presently in the process of making up a sample kit to be exhibited to the Attorney General for his approval. Mr. [] explained that he was interested in obtaining from the Bureau, if possible, any pamphlets or brochures which we thought would be appropriate for inclusion in the kit. If so, he would like to have one copy of the material now to include in his sample kit which will be submitted to the Attorney General for approval. In the event the kit is approved for distribution he would like to have, at a later date, sufficient copies of the material the Bureau furnishes to make up sufficient kits for distribution to the members of the British Bar Association. He estimated 1500 copies would be necessary. He also requested to be advised as to the approximate cost involved in printing sufficient copies of the material furnished by the Bureau for distribution. Mr. [] explained that he is to attend a meeting of the Department's committee on Friday, 6-17-60, and, if possible, would like to have the Bureau's material prior to that time.

Mr. DeLoach has been officially designated as the Bureau's liaison representative in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. It is felt that his views in this capacity should be obtained as to the Bureau's participation in this matter and also his views as to the information which should be made available for inclusion in the kits.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be referred to Mr. DeLoach for his observations and recommendations.

NEM:crt

(2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards

REC-3

44-1-361-1350

15 JUN 17 1960

Handwritten notes:
 Jones to DeLoach
 6/15
 THREE
 TWO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 25, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
LIAISON MATTERS

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

Attached teletype from Inspector H. L. Edwards, our liaison officer to the American Bar Association (ABA), dated 5-23-60 reflected that John Randall, President, ABA, had confidentially advised Edwards there was a vacancy on the ABA's Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. Randall desired that the Director fill this vacancy. Edwards recommended telling Randall that the Director's heavy responsibilities precluded his active participation which membership in this important Committee would warrant.

I called Inspector Edwards in Portland 5-24-60 and told him the Director had approved his recommendation and that he should proceed accordingly. I told him the matter of a substitute from the FBI had not been considered, however, it is most important that FBI representation be on the strongest committees. Edwards stated he would be guided accordingly.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Malone

CDD:sak
(3)

REC-16

EX 109

74-1-342-1351

MAY 26 1960

1 ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 25 1960

274W

[Handwritten signature]

MAY 23 1960

U.

PM PST JEG

FROM INSPECTOR H.L. EDWARDS

EX 109

REC-16

ENCLOSURE

~~WOULD~~

MR. DELOACH
JUL 25 1960

PAGE TWO

See DIRECTOR-S DECISION BEFORE REGIONAL MEETING ENDS WEDNESDAY NEXT. IT IS RECOMMENDED EDWARDS BE AUTHORIZED TO ADVISE RANDALL DIRECTOR-S HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES PRECLUDE HIS ACTIVE PARTICIPATION WHICH MEMBERSHIP IN THIS IMPORTANT COMMITTEE WARRANTS. SINCE RANDALL-S REQUEST IMPLIED PART ^{ICUL FIR} INTEREST IN GETTING DIRECTOR PERSONALLY, EDWARDS RECOMMENDS HE NOT MAKE COUNTER PROPOSAL OF SUGGESTING FBI REPRESENTATIVE IF DIRECTOR DECLINES UNLESS DIRECTOR STRONGLY FEELS BUREAU REPRESENTATION WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS. DIRECTOR WILL RECALL COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP NOW INCLUDES [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ALL KNOWN TO THE DIRECTOR. CHAIRMAN IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OF IOWA, A RANDALL APOINTEE. TENURE OF ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SUBJECT TO PLEASURE OF INCOMING PRESIDENT SEYMOUR. FOR DIRECTOR-S INFORMATION THE REGIONAL MEETING TODAY INCLUDED MAJOR ADDRESS BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN EARL W. KINTNER, WHO STRESSED NEED FOR GREATER UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT IN OBSERVING EXISTING FAIR TRADE LAWS. HE VIGOROUSLY
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

CONDEMNED THOSE GROUPS WHO ADVOCATED MORE AND MORE LAWS TO COUNTERACT SUCH THINGS AS CONSUMER FRAUDS. HIS THEME WAS IN LINE WITH DIRECTOR-S POSITION AGAINST FEDERAL CRIME COMMISSION BY EMPHASIZING GREATER COOPERATION IN USING TOOLS AT HAND. ABA PRESIDENT RANDALL SPOKE ON WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW. HIGHLIGHT OF AFTERNOON SESSION WAS SPIRITED DEBATE OF PROS AND CONS OF CONNOLLY AMENDMENT THEREBY REMOVING THE UNITED STATES VETO POWER ON JURISDICTIONAL QUESTIONS INVOLVING THIS COUNTRY BEFORE WORLD COURT. APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND LAWYERS REGISTERED AT CONVENTION. MANY KEY MEMBERS EXPRESSED REGRETS DIRECTOR UNABLE TO ACCEPT INITIAL INVITATION TO BE CONVENTION SPEAKER OF HONOR. MEMBERS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND ABA STAFF ARE WIDELY PRAISING THEIR VISIT WITH DIRECTOR AND FBI TOUR LAST WEEK. ANY DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE HEREIN MAY BE TRANSMITTED TO EDWARDS THROUGH PORTLAND OFFICE PRIOR TO TERMINATION OF CONVENTION CLOSE OF BUSINESS WEDNESDAY NEXT.

CORR- PAGE 1 , LAST LINE, WORD SEVEN SHOULD BE CONFIRMED
~~PAGE TWO LAST LINE, WORD 3 SHOULD BE PARTICULAR, NOT PART~~
END AND ACK PLS

10-7//10-07 PM OK FBI WA LS

TU DISC

cc: Mr. DeLoach

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 6/7/60

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
FAMILY LAW SECTION
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY MATTERS

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
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 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

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Attached is a letter addressed to me under date 5/30/60 from [] a lawyer from Chattanooga, Tennessee, who is Chairman of the Section of Family Law of the American Bar Association. This Section was split off from the Criminal Law Section a year ago in order to concentrate more on family law problems and the related ones having to do with juvenile delinquency. Mr. Whittaker and I have both joined this Section. Pursuant to the Director's prior approval, when I was at the ABA Regional Meeting at Memphis, Tennessee, last November, I introduced myself to [] and told him we were very much interested in the work of the Section particularly as it pertained to juvenile delinquency and that the Director had been interested in this problem for years and we were anxious to cooperate in matters of mutual interest. I learned through the Knoxville Office that [] is a reputable Attorney, thinks highly of the Director and the Bureau and is basically in our corner so far as views on the juvenile delinquency problems are concerned.

We last saw [] in Washington when he was here 5/19/60 for a day. He came over to the office where there was an opportunity to discuss with him the general problem of the soft tendency in treating serious juvenile offenders and mention was also made to him of the denunciatory resolution passed against the Director in August, 1958, at Los Angeles by the Advisory Council of Judges. It so happens that some of the active members of the Family Law Section are the same individuals who criticized the Director. One of the most noteworthy of these is Judge Frank W. Nicholas of Dayton, Ohio, now chairman of the Family Law Section Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure which is the Committee we are most interested in. Mr. Whittaker made available to [] a copy of the Director's speech in Los Angeles because [] indicated that he wanted to look into all the facts surrounding this matter inasmuch as he had received a number of "rumbles" that some of the men in the Family Law Section didn't see eye to eye with the Director.

It appears the missionary work with [] has done some good because he encloses in his letter of May 30 a copy of a letter he has written "to certain die-hard juvenile court judges, holding important offices in the Section of Family Law," who in [] opinion "need a hot fire built under them."

1 - Mr. Whittaker
 HLE:meh
 (5)

Enclosures

REC-71

JUN 24 1960

62 JUN 30 1960

C.B. []

Memorandum Edwards to Malone
American Bar Association, Family Law Section,
Juvenile Delinquency Matters

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I have attached [] letter should the Director desire to read it in its entirety but in the interest of time the following represents just a few brief highlights. Mr. [] opens his letter with the statement "you guys are going to love me after reading this letter!" He then set out what he considers to be his responsibilities as Section Head of the Family Law Section relates a few crime statistics to support his theme "How can we Combat this Increasing Juvenile Crime Wave?"

Mr. [] then states that the basic approach to this problem should be "through intelligent analysis of accurate and comprehensive statistics which can be best found in the Federal Bureau of Investigation." He then asked the questions, "Why have we (Family Law Section) not accepted wholeheartedly and enthusiastically the blanket tender of the services of that Bureau? How can we afford to decline the offer? What will the ABA and the public think of us?..."

Granting that Director Hoover may have offended certain juvenile court judges, is that any reason for not welcoming his assistance? Is it not rather a reason for inquiring into his charges? The Section of Family Law is more comprehensive in scope and purpose than the mere personal likes and dislikes of the members of the Association of Juvenile Court Judges. We are supposed to represent society as a whole.

To illustrate the importance I attribute to this question, if I should be called upon to name our three greatest living Americans, J. Edgar Hoover would be one of them." ...

When Mr. Hoover says that "overindulgence" of juveniles "has failed" and that "it now is time for sterner measures," I am willing to listen and so is the public. For us to do otherwise, is to invite public derision and scorn."

Mr. [] then relates that he, while in Washington, was given a copy of the Director's speech in Los Angeles (1958) and quotes a section of it dealing with criminal statistics and juvenile crime. After setting forth these quotations, [] concludes that "no one can argue with Mr. Hoover's statistics (there are none more accurate or complete). Personally, I do not find myself in disagreement with his conclusions. Nor, as above stated, do I believe his statement cause for "resolution"; but rather cause for taking stock of our law and procedure in juvenile cases. Something is wrong and if, upon self-appraisal, it is found that we are too lax, then let's correct our mistakes."

Mr. [] concludes his letter by stating that he has long considered the wisdom of a juvenile age limit of eighteen years, and hearings behind closed doors. He also states more emphatically that the Director's warning should give the Family Law Section cause to take second look at the juvenile laws and procedure.

Memorandum - Edwards to Malone
American Bar Association, Family Law Section,
Juvenile Delinquency Matters

b6
b7c

As can be seen from the brief summary of Mr. [] letter, he is most desirous of setting juvenile court judges who are members of the Family Law Section straight. In his letter, [] indicated that he would be in Washington beginning June 19 and that he hopes to get together with Whittaker and me at that time. Although I know it would be a tremendous boost to [] to meet briefly with the Director at the Director's convenience, I am not recommending this because of the Director's heavy schedule.

There is attached a proposed letter, over the Director's signature, expressing to [] appreciation as well as approval of the courageous forthright stand he has taken.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That the Director approve the attached letter to []

OK.

2. That Edwards and Whittaker continue to keep in close touch with [] including spending some time with him while he is in Washington, D. C. (beginning 6/19) to both ascertain his reaction to the attached letter from the Director and to further indoctrinate him to Director's views. Unless the Director indicates to the contrary no encouragement will be given to [] if he should request to meet the Director.

OK.

3. That approval be given to place [] on the Special Correspondents' list.

✓

MR. []
left

[] placed
on App. 6-15-60
list

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 16, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETING
AUGUST 29 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Reference is made to the memorandum dated June 15, 1960, captioned as above reflecting that [redacted] of the Personnel Section of the Department desires FBI pamphlets for a sample kit of material which will be given to the members of the British Bar at the time they attend the American Bar Association meeting the last of August. It will be noted that [redacted] also wanted the approximate cost involved in printing sufficient copies of the material furnished by the Bureau.

There are attached the following pamphlets which, it is felt, will give the British lawyers a very good insight into the work and activities of the Bureau: The FBI Disaster Squad; Thirty-five Years of Fingerprint Identification; March 1, 1960, LEB Insert; The Role of The Lawyer in The FBI; Cooperation - The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement; Fingerprint Identification; The Story of the FBI; Know Your FBI; The Story of the FBI National Academy; The FBI Laboratory.

Since these pamphlets would be prepared in our own Mechanical Section and the cost would be very nominal indeed, it is suggested that we tell [redacted] the Bureau will be glad to furnish approximately 1500 copies of each pamphlet and that we will bear the nominal expense involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be referred to the Administrative Division so that the pamphlets can be furnished [redacted]

Enclosures (10)

1 - Mr. Edwards
 1 - Mr. Callahan

MAJ:jo:sak
 (4)

52 JUL 13 1960

REC-64

18 JUN 27 1960

3-1001

REC-83

94-1-369-1354

b6
b7C

June 7, 1960

Mr. [REDACTED]
Deputy Administrator
and Librarian
American Bar Foundation
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

I have received your thoughtful letter of June 1, 1960, and want you to know that it certainly was a pleasure for me to have the opportunity to visit with you and other members of the American Bar Association and American Bar Foundation during your recent meeting in Washington. I am sure Inspector H. Lynn Edwards and Special Agent Kenneth W. Whittaker will also be pleased that you enjoyed the tour of our headquarters.

Whenever we can be of service to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. Edwards - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Whittaker - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel file of SA Kenneth W. Whittaker - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED] to preclude this letter. It was not possible to identify his father in the files in view of the very large number of references to this surname. Inspector H. Lynn Edwards is assigned to Training and Inspection Division. Kenneth W. Whittaker EOD 11-26-51 is assigned to Training and Inspection Division in GS-14.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

AFH:cfm

(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 7 3 18 PM '60
READING ROOM

REC.D WVF



AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION

1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET • CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

John D. Randall
President

Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.
Vice-President

Joseph D. Calhoun
Secretary

Glenn M. Coulter
Treasurer

E. Blythe Stason
Administrator

John C. Leary
Deputy Administrator/Librarian

Telephone HYde Park 3-0533

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

June 1, 1960

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was a pleasure to make your acquaintance during the recent meetings of the American Bar Association and American Bar Foundation in Washington. As I believe I told you I have felt that I was somewhat acquainted with you due to the fact that my late father corresponded with you for a number of years while he was dean of the University of Utah College of Law.

I particularly enjoyed the tour of the Bureau conducted by our friends Lynn Edwards and Kenneth Whittaker. Please give my regards to them.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature Box]

Deputy Administrator
and Librarian

JCL:mm

REC- 83

94-1-369-1334

18 JUN 30 1960

EX-100
JUN 3 1960

Handwritten notes at bottom left:
and also
[unclear]

Handwritten note at bottom right:
8-att

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7c

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/22/60

FROM : SAC, Miami (66-2585)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)

ReSAClet No. 60-28, dated 6/7/60.

Miss [redacted] Executive Secretary of the Dade County Bar Association, Room 1305, Metropolitan Bank Building, Miami, Florida, has been advised concerning the special tours of FBI facilities in Washington, D. C., available to visiting members and guests attending the 83rd Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, August 29 through September 2, 1960.

Miss [redacted] said that she had previously been afforded a tour of FBI facilities and was so impressed that she certainly is going to publicize our special tours in the July Bulletin of the Dade County Bar Association. She has been furnished the necessary facts concerning these tours.

2-Bureau
1-Miami
VKA:cfj
(3)

EX 109

REC-13

JUN 30 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 6/10/60

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) ANNUAL MEETING
8/29 - 9/2/60, WASHINGTON, D. C.
HANDLING DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN GUESTS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

You will recall ABA President John D. Randall had requested the Director to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Committee for "Handling Distinguished Foreign Guests," which Randall said would consist of no more than 19 top heads of the courts, bar and law society of England, Scotland, Australia and Canada scheduled to attend the annual ABA meeting in Washington, D. C., August 29 - September 2, 1960. Based on Mr. Tolson's instructions to you, I communicated with Randall and tactfully advised him that the Director's heavy schedule and related considerations would regretfully not permit him to accept this important assignment.

Randall called me 6/6/60 from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He said he deeply regretted the Director's declination. He considered this assignment of such top-level importance and such a great honor that he felt that the Director would have wanted to accept the Honorary Chairmanship. Randall then made the point that lest there be any misunderstanding he felt the Director's serving as Honorary Chairman would not necessitate any personal detailed work on his part because he knows how busy the Director is, particularly in view of the current international tension. He had contemplated that the Director would designate one of his subordinates as Vice Chairman to relieve the Director of any actual detailed work.

Randall stated he had hoped this Honorary Chairmanship would be a means of reciprocating to the Director for his many kindnesses during Randall's presidency. Randall readily admitted that having the Director head up this Committee would be a great honor for the ABA and would assure Randall that this job would be done in the typical flawless FBI manner. He felt this would permit the Bureau to come into close contact with these top-level individuals who wield so much influence in the administration of justice in England and other countries that it would actually promote an excellent understanding and appreciation of the FBI and would give us some personal contacts in those countries which might assist us in any work or problems we might have there.

Randall also stated that Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin had written him a personal letter indicating extensive plans of Attorney General Rogers for entertaining and indoctrinating the foreign guests. These plans include 2 buffet supper receptions by the Attorney General and the furnishing of as many as 100 young lawyers (if needed) to act as aides to the distinguished visiting guests. (ABA will subsidize Attorney General's receptions.) Randall stated the really important guests will now number approximately 15 (only 8 of whom he is especially interested in for special handling).

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach (with enclosure)

HLE:dlh (5)

REC-84

Memorandum for Mr. Malone

Re: ABA Annual Meeting, 8/29 - 9/2/60
Handling Distinguished Foreign Guests

Randall said he would send me a photostat of [] letter to him because he felt the Director might be willing to reconsider this matter on the basis of these additional factors. I have now received the photostat of [] letter and it is attached. A copy of this memorandum, as well as another copy of [] letter is designated for Mr. DeLoach, whom the Director has appointed as his representative to maintain liaison with the Attorney General relative to all plans for inviting British lawyers to visit Government law offices during the ABA annual meeting, which is a project of the Federal Bar Association. *This is not our function*

Randall's main concern is that being in a strange country and having various scheduled commitments that these top officials be given a little bit of guidance to facilitate their getting around and to keep them posted on things they should be aware of.

I told Randall that this matter had been very carefully considered from all aspects by the Director when it was initially presented. I told him I was sure the Director fully appreciated the thoughtfulness of Randall in wanting the Director to assume this Honorary Chairmanship. However, in deference to Randall's insistence and in view of Randall's specific desire that the Director know of the Department's plans as set forth in General [] letter, I told Randall on receipt of [] letter I would again bring this matter to the Director's attention and would let him know the outcome.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. In view of the Director's initial reluctance to assume this Honorary Chairmanship, unless the Director feels that the additional factors presented herein by Randall are sufficient to warrant reconsideration. I will advise Randall that the Director still feels this is something he cannot accept.

2. That Mr. DeLoach consider Solicitor General [] letter in connection with his liaison responsibility with the Department on the Attorney General's plans for cooperation with the Federal Bar Association as mentioned herein.

Just what is involved in this liaison?

I think the
7B7 tours a
all we
should do

Report.
K We cannot
tell on any
things.



Office of the Solicitor General
Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1960

Mr. John D. Randall
President, American Bar Association
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Dear John:

In accordance with our telephone conversation and the other discussion we had, the Attorney General has indicated that he would like very much to have a reception which would involve a buffet and other refreshments in his suite at the Department of Justice during the meeting of the American Bar Association with the British Bar in the latter part of August. This reception would be for about 100 people, with the idea of including, by invitation, about 50 of the leaders of the British Bar and a like number of their counterparts of the American Bar.

We would also like to plan, in accordance with our discussions, a meeting in the Great Hall of the Department of Justice during the same general period, at a time to be agreed upon, to which only members of the English Bar would be invited, and which, because of space limitations, would have to be limited to 400 or 450. At this meeting a brief review of the work of the Department of Justice would be presented by the Attorney General and his Assistants, and afterwards there would be a buffet and refreshments. If these plans seem feasible, we would expect the American Bar Association to provide substantial assistance in developing the list of persons who should be invited to each of these events.

Mr. [] Administrative Assistant Attorney General, advises that we will have no funds that can be used for the purpose of providing the buffet and refreshments at these two events, and that they will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$5.00 per person, so that before undertaking such plans we would have to obtain written assurance from the Association that it would pay the actual expenses for providing the buffet and refreshments for each of these occasions. I understood from my conversation with you that the Association would also handle the expenses for the invitations and their mailing.

*Merro Edwards, L. Malone,
6/10/60, "ABA Annual Meeting,"
129-9/2/60, Handling
Sitting at Justice Dept.*

94-1-369 1356
ENCLOSURE

We regret that we are unable to provide this entertainment without calling upon the Association, but our request for funds for this purpose was refused.

You may also be interested in other plans being formulated by the Department to welcome our British visitors and to make their stay both profitable and enjoyable.

First, we are planning to make available to the leaders of the British Bar young attorneys to act as aides and to give them such assistance as they may desire at the Convention. We could provide perhaps as many as 100 younger lawyers for this purpose should they be needed.

Second, each of the Divisions and Offices of the Department will have available throughout the week senior attorneys to discuss the work of the Department. We plan to use the Great Hall as a central point where information will be available and, as appropriate, as a meeting room to discuss our work should sizeable groups be interested. For those with particular interests, arrangements will be made for them to talk directly with representatives of the Division concerned. In addition, the FBI will conduct tours of its facilities throughout the week. Of course, members of the ABA and their families, as well as our British visitors, will be most welcome to visit the Department.

Will you kindly advise whether this suggested program is satisfactory and whether the Association would be willing to underwrite the expenses contemplated, and the manner in which you would like to handle it.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



J. Lee Rankin
Solicitor General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *gm*

DATE: 6/13/60

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HL*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
ANNUAL MEETING
8/29 - 9/2/60
Washington, D. C.
Handling Distinguished Foreign Guests

Tolson *[initials]*
DeLoach *[initials]*
Belmont *[initials]*
Casper *[initials]*
Callahan *[initials]*
Conrad *[initials]*
Felt *[initials]*
Gale *[initials]*
Rosen *[initials]*
Sullivan *[initials]*
Tamm *[initials]*
Trotter *[initials]*
Tele. Room *[initials]*
Ingram *[initials]*
Gandy *[initials]*

The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify for Mr. Tolson and the Director the liaison assignment which Mr. DeLoach has in connection with plans for inviting British lawyers to visit Government law offices while they are attending the American Bar Association Convention in Washington during the week of August 29 - September 2, 1960.

The Director's appointment of Mr. DeLoach was based on a memorandum of May 11, 1960, from Attorney General Rogers to the Heads of Offices, Divisions, Bureaus, and Boards in the Department. It stated "This Department has been asked to cooperate with the Federal Bar Association in its plan to invite British lawyers to visit government law offices while they are attending the American Bar Association Convention later this year... It is my desire that the Department's plans to accommodate the visitors be coordinated. To that end I request that: (1) You, or one of your immediate assistants, be the liaison for your office in formulating plans; (2) You let me know at your earliest convenience the type of program your office, division, bureau or board will be in a position to offer. In this connection, arrangements should be made to have conference rooms available where groups can be accommodated for brief talks on your work. Attorneys, competent to explain your operations and answer questions, should be available to speak to large groups which might assemble in the Great Hall. Exhibits suitable for explaining your functions might be prepared and displayed in the Great Hall."

In response, the Director advised the Attorney General by memorandum May 18, 1960, that special arrangements had already been made to extend every possible courtesy in connection with visitors to FBI Headquarters. Mention was made of the special tours of the FBI and the publicity arrangements already given them. The Director then stated "Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach is being designated as my representative to maintain liaison with your office relative to all plans in this matter."

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HLE:ejw

92 JUL 7 1960

EX-105

REG-84

94-1-269-1357

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
RE: ABA ANNUAL MEETING
8/29 - 9/2/60
Washington, D. C.
Handling Distinguished Foreign Guests

Therefore, although the project of the Federal Bar Association is Government-wide, the scope of the Bureau's liaison with the Department is limited to the FBI tours and possible talks to orient the British guests to the work of the FBI.

ACTION: Information.

gmr

✓

JPM
56113

egg

That is OK.

X

DEPARTMENT OF MEETINGS

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

Telephone HYde Park 3-0551

ANNOUNCEMENT

The 83rd Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, August 29 - September 2, 1960.

There will be presented in the programs of Sections, Committees and the General Assembly a summarized version of the latest and best in all phases of practice, procedure, experience and status of the law in every field of endeavor by lawyers, judges, teachers and students of the Law. Leading specialists will give their latest ideas, experiences and predictions of things to come in their particular field. No other occasion provides lawyers with the opportunity to discuss current problems of the profession and consult with lawyers from all over the Nation. There will also be speakers of international renown.

A record attendance is expected; and in order to expedite your registration you may wish to send in advance the \$35.00 registration fee which all registrants are required to pay. The names of those registering in advance will be included in the registration list, which will go to press August 1.

Registrants will be supplied with badges and other material at the General Headquarters, Federal Room, second floor, The Statler Hilton which will open Friday morning, August 26, at 9:00 A.M. It will be to your advantage to call at the Registration Desk as soon as possible after the Headquarters has opened.

Enclosed for your convenience is a blank form of registration card which we would like to have completely filled out to help us compile useful state statistics in connection with the registration for the meeting.

June 15, 1960

ENCLOSURE

REC-23

14-1-369-1358
12 JUL 1 1960

9 JUL 7 1960

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Belmont ☐
Mr. Casper ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. DeLoach ☐
Mr. Evans ☐
Mr. Gale ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Sullivan ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Ingram ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

(PLEASE PRINT INFORMATION)

Name _____
(Last Name) (First Name) (Initial)

Address _____
(Street Address or Office Building)

(City) (Zone) (State)

Accompanied by _____

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 East 60th Street

Chicago 37, Illinois

Annual Meeting - 1960 REGISTRATION FEE \$35.00
Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

94-1-17-1358

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 29, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
ANNUAL MEETING
AUGUST 29 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach ☒
Malone ☒
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

In my memorandum to you of June 16, 1960, a number of reprints were suggested for inclusion in a packet to give to the members of the British Bar and their guests at the time they attend the forthcoming convention of the ABA. Mr. [] of the Department of Justice has selected the following three pamphlets for inclusion in the ABA packet: "The Role of The Lawyer in The FBI," by the Director; "Know Your FBI"; and "Fingerprint Identification."

In accordance with Mr. [] request, 2,500 copies of each of these items have been delivered to him.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. McDaniel - Room 4535

GEM:paw

(3)

53 JUL 12 1960

REC 34

18 JUL 6 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

TWO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *also*

DATE: June 29, 1960

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: **REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES
OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Belmont
WCS
7/1/60

On May 12, 1960, the Bureau forwarded to former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols a study to assist the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives of the American Bar Association in preparing a report of special concern to American lawyers. Mr. Nichols, a member of this committee, had requested this material. Mr. Nichols has now furnished us with a copy of the draft report he has worked up from our study, and he has asked for our observations and suggestions.

Central Research Section has reviewed Mr. Nichols' draft and finds it to be virtually a verbatim reproduction of the material we furnished him. Mr. Nichols has added a Foreword, a brief section on "The Fundamentals of Communism," and two short subsections under the section on "Fundamental Communist Principles." He has also deleted a few sentences and paragraphs here and there. The material added by Mr. Nichols emphasizes and amplifies several points and highlights several events which have occurred since the original study was prepared, namely, the U-2 incident, Khrushchev's torpedoing of the Summit Conference, and the riots in Tokyo.

It is believed that the report should include material on the recent intensified communist attempts to exploit youth and students. An appropriate insertion has been prepared showing this, specifically communist efforts in organizing and supporting the demonstrations at the May, 1960, hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco. This insertion could be placed in the section on "Communist Objectives."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed material on communist efforts to exploit youth be furnished to Mr. Nichols for possible use by him in the report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives of the American Bar Association. A proposed letter of transmittal to Mr. Nichols is attached.

Enclosures *sent 6/29/60*

JMS:jes (8)

1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Edwards

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont *10 JUL 6 1960*1 - Section tickler **CENTRAL RESEARCH**

REC-23

14 PA 6/30 367-1360

1 - Original
 1 - yellow file copy 1 - H. L. Edw.
 1 - Mr. Parsons 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Section fileclerk

June 30, 1960

REGISTERED

718721

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/3/85 BY SP6-Bj/ade
 #253,049

EX 100

REC-16

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
 399 Fifth Avenue
 New York 1, New York

Dear Nick:

I am returning the copy of the draft of a report of
 the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and
 Objectives which you furnished for observations and suggestions.

Enclosed is additional material you may find useful.
 It concerns recent communist efforts to infiltrate and exploit youth
 and student groups and would appear to be appropriate for inclusion
 in the section on "Communist Objectives."

47980

Sincerely,

JEB

MAILED 9
 JUN 1 1960
 COMM-FBI
 Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See memo Sullivan to Belmont dated 6-29-60 captioned "Report of
 Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives of American
 Bar Association, Central Research Matter." JMS:jes.

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Inyc _____
 Gandy _____

52 JUL 13 1960

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

LOUIS B. NICHOLS
350 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

DECLASSIFIED BY *SFC Bja/ude*
ON *5/3/85*
11-253,049

June 21, 1960

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a copy of the draft report for the American Bar Association Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. This has to be gone over by the drafting committee, and then presented to the full committee. As usual we are confronted with a time element.

The full committee plans to convene on the week-end of July 9, and our deadline in getting the report to the American Bar Association for presentation to the House of Delegates is early in the week of July 11.

I want to make several changes in this report, and I am sure that the other members of the committee will have favorite words that they will like to use. At any rate I think this has shaped up fairly good for what we intend it to be, but if there are any other things that we should work into it I certainly would appreciate any advice. Perhaps the boys after looking it over may have some suggestions for improving it, and I certainly would be glad to have them as well as any other observations whereby we could strengthen and make the report more meaningful.

Needless to say this would be done on a very personal and confidential basis, and I will take the full responsibility for the matter.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

REC-16

EX 100

2 JUL 8 1960

32 EXP. PROC.

JUN 27 1960

INT. SEC.
FBI

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11-12-60
146*
*ack 6-30-60
JMS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/21/60

FROM : SAC, Butte

47979

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)

Re SAC let 60-28 (E).

WILLIAM J. JAMESON, Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Montana, Billings, Montana, has advised he would appreciate a tour of the Bureau when he is in Washington for the ABA meeting. It is to be noted that Judge JAMESON is a Past President of the ABA.

Judge JAMESON advised he has not had a tour of the Bureau for sometime and that the tour was one of the regular tours. Judge JAMESON is a great admirer of the Director and has always been a good friend of the Bureau's. It is recommended he be given a special tour of the Bureau afforded every courtesy.

The Butte Daily Post, Butte, Montana, on April 9, 1957, carried an article which stated in part as follows:

"James T. Finlen of Butte, - - - and William J. Jameson, Billings attorney recently named a judge of the U.S. District Court, have been selected as Fellows of the American Bar Foundation. They are the only two men in Montana so honored.

"The honor is conferred on those 'whose professional, public and private careers have demonstrated their outstanding dedication to the welfare of their community and the maintenance of the major objectives of the American Bar Assn.'"

"Mr. Jameson is a past president of the American Bar Assn., and the Montana Bar Assn. ---"

EX 109

REC-17

94-1-369-1367

20 JUL 11 1960

2-Bureau
2-Butte (80-229, 177, 1771)

RGH:iap
(4)

51 JUL 14 1960

10 DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

EXP-PROC

7/6/60
copy detached
In Room
See Machine
8/16